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INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Regulation.

OPINION OF HON. CREED HAYMOND.

A Review of the Provisions of the New Law-The Exercise and Limitation of Regulative Power.

SHORT AND LONG-HAUL CLAUSE

Forcible Conclusions Under Deci-

sions of United States Courts,

and as Sequence of Regulative Control. I have before me "An Act to Regulate Com-

engaged in interstate transportation, for an interpretation and construction of Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Act, in order that it may conform to sions in its operations. For the first time in its history, the National Government has undertaken to exercise any state and foreign transportation. The magni-

property, but upon all of the other great interests of the country, enhance the importance of the investigation in hand, and call for a broad were substantially the same. and liberal interpretation becoming the importance of the subject. PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Act, after defining the class of carriers to whom its provisions shall apply, provide, substantially, that all charges made for services rendered in the transportation of passengers and property shall be reasonable and just; that no unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preference or advantage shall be made against or given to any person or locality : that reasonable and equal facilities shall be given for the interchange of traffic between respective lines en gaged in the business; and that no common carrier affected by the Act shall charge or receive any greater compensation, in the aggregate, for the transportation of passengers or of like kinds of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance, over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance. It is further provided that the Commissioners appointed under the Act may, in special cases, suspend the operation of the clause last referred to.

SOURCE OF AUTHORITY FOR LEGISLATION. The Constitution of the United States, Article Section 8, grants to the National Government nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes." It is under this grant of the law in question, and for the time being we will assume that the grant is broad enough for that purpose, and that the provisions of the sections in question lie within the domain of na tional legislation. Upon this assumption, the power to enact such a law rests exclusively in the National Legislature, for in the regulation nations, "there can be only one system of rules applicable alike to the whole country, and the authority which can act for the whole country can alone adopt such system." (County of Mobile vs. Kimball, 102 U. S. 691; Wabash etc., Railway Company vs. Illinois 118 U. S. 574; Gloucester Ferry Company vs. Pennsylvania, 114 pensation for such use.

that until Congress exercises its authority, foreign and interstate commerce is free and untrammeled-(Welton vs. Missouri, 1 Otto, 275; Brown vs. Houston, 114 U.S., p. 622; the Montello, 11 Wall, 411)—and that, so far as interstate transportation has heretofore been conducted by rail, there has been no law applicable to or gov-National Government, either by the enactment of a code of rules or by the adoption of the law of England governing the relations between

No Act of a State Legislature applying in spe cific terms to such commerce, and providing rules or regulations therefor or applying the

In seeking for the intent of the national legis lature in passing the Act in question, it is of the there has been no law in the United States re lating to the subject matter here considered. This fact, coupled with the history of the times, removes much of the difficulty in the way of in

jurisdiction was waste and without the dc- the equivalent of confiscation. Uncommercial interests of the world that cannot | due process of law."

place among the first powers of the earth. We follows that the right to reasonable compens have no example in ancient or modern times of tion for such use is protected by the clauses o such material advancement and progress, the Constitution above referred to, and that no tracted and almost extinguished, so great in railroad company of that right except under the amount that its payment could hardly ever power of eminent domain, which, as exercised have been anticipated. The frontiers of the by the national and by all the State governcountry have been driven from its eastern and ments, requires that compensation shall first be nent and there obliterated. The wheat fields of the Northwest and the cattle ranges of the | ble and just compensation has always been ad-Southwest have been brought into competition mitted at common law. It is a property right.

*Nore—It has been declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, to be clear that there can by no common law of the Union. The Federal Government is composed of twenty-four sovereign and independent States, each of which may have its local usages and common law; but there is no principle which pervades the Union, and has the auth brity of the law, that is not embodied in the Constitution or laws of the Union. The common law could be made a part of the Federal system only by legislative adoption. It is settled that the Federal Courts have no jurisdiction of common law offenses, and that there is no common law offenses, and that there is no common law offenses, and that there is no common law of the Union. (Sedgewick on Stat, and Const. Construction, 2d Ed., page 13).

on Stat. and Const. Construction, 2d Ed., page 18).

In Walling vs. Michigan (116 U. S., 446) Mr. Justice Bradley, speaking for the Court, says: "We have also repeatedly held, that, so long as Congress does not pass any law to regulate commerce among the several States, it thereby indicates its will that such commerce shall be free and untrammeled." It am not unmindful of the fact that there is a variety of opinion as to how far, in the absence of legislation on the subject, the common law is part oil the national system of laws. In this opinion I have taken the view which seems to have the best support on authority, but it is sufficient for the purposes of this argument that the question is one of doubt, for in that event the act in question would have a place to fill. Even were it conceded that the common laws were part of the national system, still an A ct of Congress re-enacting any of the terms of that law would necessarily receive the same construction which, in the absence of the Act, would have been given to the common iaw.—C. H.

great water-courses. This material development, attributed to the energy of the race to which we belong, could not have taken place without the instrumentality of railroads. These instrumentalities, which have changed the course of trade, cheapened food, given employ-The Recent Act of Congress for Its ment to industry and created new homes for millions, could not in the nature of things have been operated, however wise their administration, without friction.

> ALLEGED UNJUST DISCRIMINATION. It has been charged that railroad corporations have exacted payments for their services both reasonable and unjust; that they have given undue and unreasonable preferences and advantages to persons and localities; that they have denied reasonable and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic; that under "substantially similar circumstances and conditions" they have charged more for a less than for a greater distance. This is a part of the public history of the country. It is not material to this argument whether these charges were well or ill founded, for experience has fremently shown, and in Republics especially, that laws are as often directed against imaginary wrongs as against real evils, and that it is wis dom upon the part of legislative bodies in Republics to deal with the one as well as with the

As is usual in Acts of legislative assemblies, there is much in the sections under consideration which might have been omitted without affecting their purport. "The spirit of these sections is embraced in a few words; charges merce," passed by the Congress of the United States and approved by the President on the 4th vidious discrimination against persons or places day of February, 1887. I am asked by the South- and there must be no undue or unreasonable ern Pacific Company, a common carrier largely preferences shown either as to persons, places

Looking now to the well-known principles of the common law, we see that from the first the common carrier was entitled to a reasonable compensation for his services; that he was always prohibited from making unjust discrimiconsiderable control over the railroads of the nations between persons and localities, or givcountry, in so far as they are engaged in interences or advantages to any person or locality tude of the interests involved, and the effect or, in other words, that he was always bound, which Congressional control, as asserted by the to the extent of the capacity of his vehicles, to Act in question, may have, not only upon the receive freight or passengers for a reasonable and just compensation, and to treat all alike whenever the conditions and circumstances

PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE INTERSTATE COM-MERCE ACT.

In enacting the law in question then, Congress but enacted, in these sections, the provisions of the law of England in relation to common carriers, and made that law applicable to interstate and to foreign transportation, thus establishing the rules which experience had taught would prevent the evils, real or imaginary, which the bill was intended to abate.

In the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred over commerce, Congress has made rules where none before existed, and these rules, instead o being new and strange, are as old as the com mon law itself and have received construction and interpretation which are well known to the legal profession. It is in view of such construct tion and interpretation that Congress must be deemed to have acted. At common law, the carrier was entitled to a reasonable and just compensation for his services. The Act in question declares the same rule. What constitutes easonable and just compensation is a judicial question to be determined from the facts and circumstances of each case.

EXERCISE OF REGULATIVE POWER. It is said that the State has power to regulate fares and freights on railroads so far as domestic transportation is concerned. It is claimed that Congress has the power, as incident to the regulation of commerce among the States, to estal lish the rates which may be charged for trans portation when such transportation is involved in foreign and interstate commerce, and in an ordinary sense this is true. Indeed, the Su preme Court of the United States seems, in what are known as the "Granger cases," to have gone to the extent that there was power in the legislative department of the Government to absolutely determine what rates should consti tute reasonable compensation for such services but the Court in those cases overlooked the fact that property in a railroad, and in almost every the right to use the same, and incidentally, of course, in the right to receive reasonable com-

eral Constitution no State can deprive any pe son of either of these rights of property, and by the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the erty was placed beyond the governmental por er. I understand the true rule to be, in this re spect, that State or Federal legislation fixing the rates which shall be charged for the use of such property, will be treated by the Courts as prime facie establishing the fact that such rates are jus and reasonable, and that the passage of such Act throw upon the party denying the justness of just. This, and nothing more. Later legislation of this character seems to be based upon this idea, notably so is this the fact in the Mississippi Railroad Commission bill. That bill expressly provides that "in all trials of cases rought for violation of the tariff of charges as fixed by the Commission, it may be shown in defense that such tariff, so fixed, is unjust."

LIMITATION OF THE REGULATIVE POWER. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Railroad Commission cases (116 U. S. 331), as I read the opinion, has greatly modified the rule laid down in the "Granger cases." Said Mr. Chief Justice Waite, delivering the exhaustive opinion of the Court in the case: "From In the year 1860 there was in operation in the | that this power of limitation or regulation is it United States but 30,635 m les of railroad, and self without limit. This power to regulate is nearly one-half of the territory of the Federal not a power to destroy, and limitation is not

of a century 100,000 miles of railroad have freights, the State cannot require railroad corbeen constructed, much of it in advance porations to carry persons or property without of civilization, and a territory has been opened reward, neither can it do that which in law up and given to useful purposes greater in ex- amounts to the taking of private property for tent than many empires, and of a value to the | public use without just compensation or without

The right to the use being the only property The United States has in that time arisen to a that one could have in a railroad, it logically Legislature, State or national, can deprive any

The right of the common carrier to a reason with those lying upon the seaboard and the and, like all other property rights, it is prosaults either by the national or State government. The Act of Congress under consideration clearly and expressly recognizes this right that charges for such service shall be "reason able and just." In construing the Act this re cognition of the carriers' right must always be borne in mind, for every part of this Act must be read in view of this fact, and no intent can be deduced from it which would necessarily to destroy property rights.

SHORT AND LONG HAUL I am asked by the Southern Pacific Company

A bill known as the "Cullom bill" passed the

compensation for a similar amount and kind of property, for carrying, storing, forwarding or handling the same for a shorter than for a longer distance, which includes the shorter distance on any railroad."

The Reagan bill contained an absolute prohibition against the carriers charging more for a short than for a long haul under any circumstances whatever; ignoring completely the fact that the carrier is entitled to a reasonable compensation for his services, and that frequently he might, by reason of competition by water, or other exigency, be compelled to carry treight for a long distance for less than a reasonable compensation, and for less than he could reasonably and justly charge for carrying the same kind of freight a shorter distance. It ignored the historical fact that long lines of road reaching from the seacoast to the interior of the country must carry a large portion of the agricultural and mineral products from the more distant points at less than the average cost of transportation on its line, or not carry such freight at all.

THE COMMON LAW RULE PRESERVED. The action of the House of Representatives caused a disagreement between it and the Senate, and the matter went to a committee of conference composed of some of the most eminent men in Congress. This first section was so modified that, instead of establishing the rule that under no circumstances should the carrier be allowed to charge a greater sum for a short than for a long haul, it provided that "it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this Act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line," etc.

"Under substantially similar circums'ances and onditions' are the words inserted, thus bringing the Act back to the rule of the common law, that all must be treated substantially alike, the circumstances being the same. AN ILLUSTRATIVE CASE.

To illustrate: before the construction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads, or any of the trunk lines across the State of Iowa, whereby rail connection was made between the Atlantic and the Pacific, the average rate of freight between New York and San Francisco was about \$80 per ton. The rate of freight from Independence on the Missouri river to Salt Lake city was about \$1 per pound, or \$2,000 per ton. With the completion of the rail line from New York to San Francisco no material reduction took place in the through rates, the principal advantages derived in the commercial intercours between the two places being the saving in the time of transit and the difference between the dangers by railroad and the perils of navigation. But the rate of freight between the Missouri river and Salt Lake city was reduced from \$2,000 a ton to about \$60.

Now, had Congress provided, prior to the co struction of this through line of railroad, that the common law of England in relation to carriers should apply to interstate transportation, we would have had substantially the same provisions, viz.: That the rates should be just and reasonable, that no invidious discrimination should be made: and that the carrier should have no right to charge greater compensation, in the aggregate, for the transportation of persons or property under substantially similar circumstances or conditions for a short than for a long ed, because freight had to be hauled from New York to San Francisco in competition with the cheapest transportation in the world, viz., that water, that therefore the same carrier shoul TAKE FREIGHT TO A NON-COMPETITIVE POINT AT

TI E SAME RATE. If under these freumstances through freight was charged \$20 per ton, and freight to Salt under a rational interpretation of the common law rule at the complaint of the Salt Lake consonable, all things considered, and whether the tion, had made an unjust discrimination, or given undue or unreasonable preferences or adtransportation. and the Court in determining this question could take into consideration all the circumstances and conditions of the traffic. It would have ascertained that nature itself had made a discrimination between the two places (as \$80 is to \$2, 00) before the era of railroads, which compelled a person at Salt Lake to pay many times more for transportation than the person at San Francisco, and so far from the railroad having made upjust discrimination, or giving undue or unreasonable preferences, it had equalized the relative advantages of the two places.

A CASE UNDER PRACTICE OF THE SOUTHERN PA CIFIC COMPANY. I may now refer to a traffic in which the Southern Pacific Company is largely engaged. cisco and delivers it at points on the Missouri river for about \$10 per ton. This is nothing like a reasonable compensation for the service perand couditions under which it is performed; but when we consider these circumstances and conditions it becomes a resonable compensation. It is just the fixed expenses of the road, and is far below

the average cost of movement; but, by transporting sugar to the M ssouri river at that rate, larger industries in the city of Sau Francisco are promoted, employment is given to thou sands of people, large shipments of machinery and other goods are induced, and numberless advantages flow to the community which in the end redound to the advantage and benefit of the railroad. The charge made on the same article to Salt Lake City is \$25 60 per ton, a sum greater than is charged for the greater distance over the same line. The traffic, however, is very small compared with the through business to the Missouri river, and the general advantages

impute to the national Legislature an attempt the passage of the Act of February 4, 1887, its whether, under the provisions of Section 4 of pany, reported in 6 West Coast Report 348-349, porations," and among other things, provided

instructions concerning his duty in the management of the property in certain particulars covered or affected by said Act, and among other things, in the particular in which it was affected by the provisions above referred to. THE COURT'S CONCLUSIVE OPINION.

Said the learned and able Judge who delivered the opinion of the Court:

and other points on the east and west side lines, where there is convenient access to water transportation.

If the Legislature cannot require a railway corporation formed under the laws of the State to carry freight for nothing, or at any less rate than a reasonable one, then it necessarily follows that this provision of the Act cannot be enforced so far as to prevent the railway from competing with the water craft at Corvallis and other similarly situated points, even if in so doing they are compelled to charge less for a long haul than for a short one in the same direction. It is not the fault or contrivance of the railway that compels this discrimination, but it is the necessary result ef circumstances altogether beyond its control. It is not done wantonly, for the purpose of putting the one place up or the other down, but only to maintain its business against rival and competing lines of transportation. In other words, the matter, so far as the railway is concerned, resolves itself into a choice of evils. It hust either compete with the boats during the season of water transportation, and carry freight below what the Legislature has declared to be a reasonable rate, or abandon the field and let its road go to rust.

Nor can the shipper at the non-competing point or over the short haul complain so long as his goods are carried at a reasonable rate. It is not the fault of the railway that the shipper who does business at a competing point has the advantage at him. It is a natural advantage which he must submit to, unless the Legislature will undertake to equalize the matter by prohibiting the carriage of goods by water for a less rate than by rail. And when this is done, the megulatities of distance, as well as place, may also be overcome by requiring goods to pay the same rate over a short haul as a long one, and then the shipper at Ashland will be as near the market as any one.

CONCLUSIONS UNDER THE ABOVE DECISION—THE

ONCLUSIONS UNDER THE ABOVE DECISION-THE

vantage in favor of any person or locality.

This is the law of commerce itself. Commerce makes no invidious discriminations between may do otherwise. Commerce gives no undue Lake City was charged \$50 per ton, the inquiry, or unreasonable preference as to persons, places signee, would be as to whether the compensa- of its existence, seeks every field open to it, tion charged by the carrier was just or unrea- bringing its advantages and blessings alike to maintained; that we must accept the situation carrier, by making the discrimination in ques- These laws of commerce the sections in ques-

THE GRANT OF POWER TO REGULATE COMMERCE

Passing now from the construction and interto the cons deration of a graver subject. Do the States?'

down to the time of the civil war, held radically different views as to its construction. One school contended for a strict and limited onstruction of all the clauses of the Federal Constitution granting power to the various demust find express sanction in the words of the Constitution, and that if such sanction could not be found in the express language, or absolutely necessary implication thereof, the power was one which could not be exercised, but was reerved to the States orto the people.

*Note.—The Federal Constitution expressly confers upon Congress the power, among others, to provide for the common defense and general welfare, and that in addition to the express grants of power there were certain grants which followed by implication, and that all power to promote the public welfare was implied, unless expressly prohibited. Neither of these schools, we think, would thirty years ago have maintained that there lurked under the grant "to regulate commerce among the States" an implied grant broad enough to warrant Congress in enacting the sections in question. A broad distinction would have been drawn between commerce and transportation. Commerce would have been held to be the interchange or mutual change of goods, productions or promptly of any kind he.

the ablest Judges sitting upon the District Bench of the United States, long before the passage of this Act of Congress, construed a much more stringent provision in the laws of Oregon. The construction so placed has ever since been acconstruction so placed has ever since been acconstruction so placed has ever since been acconstruction of the Federal Government of the Government of the Federal Government States in the case in point, yet in view of the Governments, and relegate the respective States fact that the decision was made by a Judge of a from their sovereign position to a condition of National Court and acquiesced in, long before mere dependencies of the National Government. For more than half a century these rival authority is great. We refer to the case schools met in the halls of Congress and at the of ex parie Koehler, Receiver of the Bar of Courts, and at last their disciples con-Oregon and California Railroad Com- fronted each other on the field of battle. The result of the Civil War established the suprem the Act, it would be lawful in any case for a carrier to charge more for a short than for a long haul in the same direction, the shorter haul be-Oregon, on the 20th of February, 1885, passed an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the transportation of passengers and freight by railroad corporations," and among other things, provided the consequence of establishing their validity." No doubt, but just to show you how a ing included within the longer. The history of Act entitled "An Act to regulate the transporta- ment of war. I am aware that the sections of the consequence of establishing their validity that no greater rate should be charged for car- will cripple the powers which the States have senate; the House of Representatives, when the bill came before it for action, struck out all after the enacting clause and inserted a bill pending before it called the "Reagan bill." time the Oregon and California Railway was in the control of the various departments of the various departments of the control of the variou Section 4 of the "Reagan bill" declared it to be unlawful for the carrier to "receive any greater appointed by the Circuit Court.

The control of the Various departments of the control of the Various departments of the unlawful for the carrier to "receive any greater appointed by the Circuit Court.

Courts.

The Receiver presented a petition asking for LOGICAL RESULTS FLOWING FROM THE EXERCISE OF NATIONAL CONTROL.

If the Southern Pacific Company, which is engaged in the traffic covered by the sections in question, is amenable to the Act, it must be so amenable because transportation is commerce. and then it follows, as a logical conclusion, that Said the learned and able Judge who delivered the opinion of the Court:

As to the matter of long and short hauls, the question, although prima facie one of discrimination, directly involves the right to a reasonable compensation. I assume that the State has the power to prevent a railway company from discriminating between persons and places for the sake of putting one up or another down, or any other reason than the real exigencies of its business. Such discrimination, it seems to me, is a wanton injustice, and may therefore be prohibited. It violates the fundamental maxim which, in effect, torbids any one to so use his property as to injure another—sic utere two ut dilenum non lacedas. The provisions of the Act that I have condensed in paragraphs 3, 4 and 6 aforesaid, are intended to prevent this practice. But where the discrimination is between places only, and is the result of competition with other lines or means of transportation, the case, I think, is different. For instance, the Act prescribes a reasonable rate for carrying freight between Corvallis and Portland, or from either, to points intermediate thereto. But Corvallis is on the river, and has the advantage of water transportation, the case in mont. In the year. The carriage of goods by water usually costs less than by land, and as water craft are allowed to carry at a rate less than the maximum fixed for the railway, they will get all the freight from this point unless the points intermediate between Portland and Corvallis, where there is no such competition, it is in effect required to carry freight to and from such points at a less rate than that which the points intermediate between Portland and Corvallis, where there is no such competition, it is in effect required to carry freight to and from such points at a less rate than that which the points intermediate between Portland and Corvallis, where there is no such competition, it is in effect required to carry freight to and from such points at a less rate than that which the points intermedia its cars and all rolling stock employed in this interstate transportation, are in all material re-

out of the "power to regulate commerce," then, under the express power to promote the general welfare and kindred powers, and under the express power to make all laws necessary to carry these powers into execution, Congress will find the authority to pass laws regulating the marital relations, those of parent and child, master and servant, the power over education and other cognate subjects.*

EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE. If the carrier, whether it be by rail or wagon, engaged in interstate transportation, and amenable alone to national legislation, a serious question would arise as to how far the States or any of them might exercise control over the means by which such business is conducted. If this Act be constitutional, and the Southern Pacific Company is engaged in interstate commerce, it follows, as has been said before, to a ertainty that no law of the State of California taxing any of the cars or personal property used in such business, or imposing any license or hindrance upon the same, can be upheld. It will also follow that every foreign corporation which enters the State of California and engages

These are but few of the consequences which will flow from a liberal interpretation of the National Constitution and the broadest construc-Conclusions under the later of commerce in a store of the implied powers. That the American people have looked forward to the establishment of a National Covernment clothed with all these powers, I have no doubt; and when the Representatives of a section of the country ing more for a short than for a long haul in the same direction, the shorter being included in the longer distance. The leading question will always be whether the rate charged is just and reasonable and made without any undue or unjust discriminations against any person or locality or without anreasonable preference or adition of the implied powers. That the American people have looked forward to the establishment of the opinion that under the Act in question, the shorter being included in the longer distance. The leading question will always be whether the rate charged is just and reasonable and made without any undue or unjust discriminations against any person or locality or without anreasonable preference or adition of the implied powers. That the American people have looked forward to the establishment of the establishment of a National Government clothed with all these powers, I have no doubt; and when the expected the outgoing morning. It is expected the outgoing morning train from Kansas City to Colorado, Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Southern Kansas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas and the Southwest generally, and up the Missouri to Omaha, will delay departure and take the mail on the rouble which free-trade-ism has already brought on the powers, by their votes in Congress, sustain and uphold them, the hour is near at hand when the bopes of those who believe in a strong of the fast train at Kansas City.

The value of the change will be more also the country which once stood as a unit against the exercise of a section of the country which once stood as a unit against the exercise of the rouble which free-trade-ism has already brought on the powers, I have no doubt; and when the expected the outgoing morning train from Kansas City to Cal tion of the implied powers. That the American people have looked forward to the establishlistance. Yet no one would have pretend- the longer distance. The leading question will tain and uphold them, the hour is near at hand sovereignty cease to exist, and the once so ereign States bear about the same relation to Sedalia, Mo., and generally the National Government which counties now western Missouri, the gain is about eight do to the State.†

THE PROPLE THE REPOSITORY OF THEIR RIGHTS.

The tendency of the times is certainly in this the gain is a full business day, the direction, and while a lawyer twenty-five years mail arriving in the morning, instead of in ago would have held this legislation unconstitutional and unauthorized, yet we are forced to the opinion that it will now be upheld and all within its reach who bear to it like relations. as it is, and try the experiment of a central government, its powers in detail extending over a territery as great as that included within the that substantially a full day's gain of twenlimits of the United States. I have, under the pressure of other engagements

and with more baste than becomes the suband given to them that rational interpretation to which my judgment leads me. From the nature of the subject, their final and authoritasections considered lie within the domain of tive interpretation rests with the national national legis'ation? Does control over inter- Courts. If human power can anywhere safely desirability of this service to business men state transportation and of the companies and property engaged therein, fall within the grant by the National Constitution and laws. The of power to "regulate commerce among the high character of the Judges, their comparative freedom from all illegitimate influence, the security of their tenure, give assurance that at the formation of the Federal Constitution their hands justice will be fairly administered. But at last the security of the fundamental rights which lie at the foundation of all just Governments, the rights to life, liberty and property, rest in the enlightened judgment of a free people, and if the Act in question should partments of the General Government, and maintained that every act of either department fered with any of those great rights, the parties wronged could, for a remedy, safely rely upon that inherent sense of justice which characterizes the people of our race. CREED HAYMOND.

*Note.-The Federal Constitution expressi

the Missouri river, and the general advantages derived by the railroad are comparatively little. The charge to Salt Lake is just and reasonable, and gives to the railroad company the least profit at which the service can be rendered. In my judgment, there is nothing in Section 4 to prohibit a continuance of this practice, or which would require the company to surrender a business which it does, not only for less than a reasonable compensation, but actually below the average cost of movement, in order to preserve a business at a non-competitive point now done at just and reasonable rates. That which injures at one cannot be wrong.

Construction of the Kepublican party. Under their control of the Julied States, long before the passage of the United States, long before the passage of this particle of the United States, long before the passage of this particle of the dealest Judges sitting upon the Platrice Bench of the United States, long before the passage of the possible under the jurisdiction of the States and the local-litties, approaching in every case the individuals and control of the State. Logither with all the property and rights connected therewith, under the jurisdiction and control of the State. Logither with all the property and rights connected therewith, under the jurisdiction and control of the States. Authority we all remember when it was proposed in Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of the Republican party. Under their inspiration, the Federal Government is one affected. These ideas dominate over the Democratic party, and find in it their best representative. The opposite ideas—to medically the property and rights to the affected. These ideas dominate over the Democratic party, and find in it their best representative. The opposite ideas—to medically the property and rights to be affected. These ideas d

A Good String .- A well-known druggis in this city was filling an order for a lady in this city was filling an order for a lady the other evening when a hawk-eyed young man whose raiment bespoke hard times stood by without making any errand. As the lady went out he was asked what he desired. "Twenty-five cents to pay for a night's lodging, please," "Well, you will not get it." "Very well, sir. You put up quinine for that lady?" "I did." "Suppose I follow have have and raise the guera. word will upset some people I will run after her and—" "Here! How much did you

HOME AFFAIRS.

FAST MAIL BETWEEN THE EAST AND SOUTHWEST.

Brakemen-Came to an Understanding-Earthquake.

Adjournment of Congress-Strike of

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

TREATY MAKING. Rights of the House Where the Question

of Duties is Involved. Washington, March 4th .- In the House Washington, March 4th.—In the House yesterday Tucker of Virginia, from the Committee on Judiciary, submitted a report upon the resolution requiring the committee to inquire whether a treaty which involves the rate of duty to be imposed on any imported article can be valid without the concurrence of the House of Representatives. The report is very voluminous, treating the legal and constitutional features of the question, and recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

First-That the President, by and with

ter-General has made arrangements for a fast mail service between the East and Southwest. Heretofore the fast mail leaver where t ing New York at 9:30 has arrived at St. Louis by passenger train the second morning, in time only to reach Kansas City the second evening, and by of postal cars on the Pennsylvania line will reach St. Louis at 2:45 A. M., and the mail will be transferred at once to a special train of postal cars on the Missouri Pacific, which will leave St. Louis at 3 and arrive at Kansas City at 11 in the morning. in such traffic, may do so without the consent of the State, and even against its will.

These are but few of the consequences which the new arrangement a special train of postal cars on the Pennsylvania line will reach St. Louis at 2:45 A. M.,

Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka and other towns of eastern and southeastern Kansas. The arrangement also enables the transty-four hours is secured at Denver, Chey-enne, Laramie, Ogden, El Paso, City of Mexico, San Francisco, Southern California, and the offices on these lines. The new provision will begin with a train leaving New York on Saturday night, the 12th of March, and the service will be a daily one. In view of this expedition to the southwest, and increased

York, from 7:30 to 8 o'clock in the evening Adjournment of Congress WASHINGTON, March 4th .- The President

and Cabinet reached the Capitol at 12 o'clock, actual time. The clocks of the two Houses were set back. The Senate adjourned without day, at 11:55 A. K. Senate time, 12:04 actual time,

The customary scenes of confusion at the close of a long session were entirely lacking. Both Houses were in continuous session from 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Senate being in executive session nearly four hours this morning. Trotter, the colored nominee for Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia was confirmed, as was also Lieutenant Greely to be Chief of the Signal Service with the rank of Brigadier-General. The nomination of J. Marion Brooks to be District Attorney for the Southern District of California was called up, but no action was taken on it, owing to the small attendance of the Sena tors. Brooks will continue to hold the office until his successor is appointed or until next December, when the President will

make a new appointment.
One of the last bills signed by the President was the amendment to the Revised Statutes to which Senator Williams' bill, authorizing the issue of gold certificates in San Francisco, was attached. This bill did not come out of the conference until after 10 o'clock. Williams went to the House and secured its passage there with the assistance of Feiton. It was quickly enrolled and signed by the President of the Senate and taken by Felton and Treasurer Gordon to the White House, and Cleveland's signature was affixed. Nothing put it through but Williams' indomitable perseverance. Heretofore San Francisco merchants have been compelled to pay duties in coin of been compelled to pay duties in coin of small denomination, no \$20 gold pieces being coined there, and vexatious and expensive delays have resulted. Now the Assistant Treasurer will exchange gold coins for gold certificates, and duties can be paid easily and promptly, greatly facilitat-

ing business.
The Senate, for the first time since Cleveland's inauguration, compelled him to visit the Capitol. He had announced that he would not visit the Capitol, and that all bills requiring his signature must be brought to the Executive Mansion. Half an hour before adjournment a committee of three Senators was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn. The committee unanimously refused to go to the White House, maintaining that it was the custom for the President in the closing hours of the session to be within convenient reach of Congress in a room provided for him at the Capitol. When Cleveland heard of this he hurried post haste to the Capitol, and there received the com-

land heard of this he hurried post haste to the Capitol, and there received the committee.

The Failure of the Deficiency Bill.

Washington, March 4th.—The effect of the deficiency bill will be more serious than is generally believed, inasmuch as it contained provisions for supplying the pressing demands for postal cards, stamps and other items connected with the postal service, the denial of which will, it is expected, seriously embarrass the department and the public. The legal machinery of the Government will also be materially disarranged during the remainder of the fiscal year, as no money will be available for jurors, witnesses or Marshals' fees, and many prisoners, notably those confined at Fort Smith, Ark., cannot be tried for

months to come. A number of soldiers* claims, aggregating \$100,000, which had been certified by the Treasury, will also fail of settlement.

The Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, March 4th .- The resolution providing for the investigation of the Pacific railroads requires that the Commissioners shall make their reports before the next session of Congress, which will be next December. The resolution appropriates \$100,000 fer the expense of the Commission. Each member of the Commission receives \$750 per month and all traveling and hotel expenses. Already the field is full of applicants. Barclay Henley aspires to be appointed. Byron Waters is also mentioned. Judge Moore, of Santa Clara county, is also spoken of. It is probable the President will not make the appointment until April.

ent until April. French Spoliation Claims. WASHINGTON, March 4th.—During the debate on the deficiency bill in the Senate yesterday, Edmunds objected to an amendment to pay certain awards to the Court of Claims, amounting to about \$2,000, on the French spoliation claims. He said that Congress had never yet admitted any legal or moral liability to pay these claims, and he thought it quite improper to have Congress foreclosed in the matter by these items in the deficiency bill, where they had no business at all

siness at all. Arrived at an Understanding.

olutions:

First—That the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, cannot negotiate a treaty which shall be binding on the United States whereby the duties on imports are to be regulated, thereby imposing or remitting, increasing or decreasing them, without the sanction of an Act of Congress; and that the extension of time for the operation of the original treaty or convention with the Government of the Hawaiian Islands will not be binding on the United States without like sanction, which was provided for in the original treaty and convention, and was given by an Act of Congress.

Second—That the President is respectfully requested to withhold final action upon the proposed convention, and to conduct its final ratification upon the sanction of an Act of Congress in respect to duties upon articles to be imported from the Hawaiian Islands.

The report and resolutions were laid over and ordered printed.

Dustiness at all.

Arrived at an Understanding.

NEW YORK, March 4:h.—The passenger agents and railroad managers, who have this week been discussing the provisions of the interstate commerce bill, have arrived at an understanding.

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NEW YORK, March 4:h.—The passenger agents and railroad managers, who bave this week been discussing the provisions of the interstate commerce bill, have prepared a trept embodying their views. The purpose was to construe the Act uniformly, and this has been dene. The report was doubted. This practically finishes the work of the passenger de POSTAL MATIERS.

Fast Mail Service Between the East and Southwest.

Washington, March 4th.—The Postmaster-General has made arrangements for a fer-General has made arrangements for a fer-five department of the same except as to long journeys. The most important change will be as to second-class rates, which will be made uniform throughout. This will result in a fer-five department of the same except as the sam

Speculation Concerning the Next Presi-

dency. secure the support of organized labor will have an opportunity to deliver the inaugural address in 1888

National Printers' Protective Association Kansas City (Mo.), March 4th.—The National Printers' Protective Fraternity, in Convention yesterday, continued the re-vision of the rules and laws of the order. the evening. The gain is also in The members attended the theater last effect a day at St. Joseph, Atchison, evening, after which they will hold a night session for the election of officers, and closing the work of the Convention.

KANSAS CITY, March 4th .- The Convenfrom of the National Printers Protective Fraternity adjourned at 5 o'clock this morning after electing officers as foliows: President, Robert Hartley, of Kansas City; Vice-President, Oscar Kenney, of Cleve-land; Secretary, W. W. Wheeland, of To-peka, Kansas; Treasurer, Charles W. Ed-wards, of Wilmington, Delaware; Chief Organizer, H. E. Cottrell, of Kansas City. The next meeting will be held at Cleve-The next meeting will be held at Cleve-land in May, 1888. The revised Constitution adopted strongly favors the arbitration of disputes, and disparages strikes and

New York Chamber of Commerce. NEW YORK, March 4th .- The Chamber of Commerce at a meeting this afternoon indorsed the high license bill now pending in the Assembly, and also passed resolutions favoring steam heating in railroad cars. High license indorsement by such a body can scarcely fail to have much weight at Albany. Among the wealthiest and most influential members of the Chamber are several wholesale wine and liquor

A Missing Ship. NEW YORK, March 4th .- The British ship '. N. Hart sailed from this city May 16th or Shanghai, since which time nothing has been heard from her, and it is feared that she is lost with all on board. She was a crew of twenty men. She was of 1,460 tons, was valued at \$50,000, and her cargo of oil and coal was worth \$45,000.

Rumor About O'Donovan Rossa. NEW YORK, March 4th.-There was a rumor that O'Donovan Rossa had sus-pended the publication of his paper and decamped. A reporter found Rossa in bed at his house. Rossa said he ceased to issue his paper because he needed rest. As to funds, there was nothing to be said. He pended publication.

A Growing Strike. PITTSBURG, March 4th. - The freight Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have joined

CHARLESTON (S. C.), March 4th.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at

RESOLVED ON CELIBRACY .- The servants in a certain house struck the other day and left in a body. A selfish wonder on the part of the master that everything was not as orderly under the management of his wife as when she had three servants, kept him in a state of mental turmoil and constant crossness. At the end of the week the son of the house, a boy of a dozen years, announced gravely that he never intended to marry. It was at the breakfast table and breakfast was a quarter of an tended to marry. It was at the breakfast table, and breakfast was a quarter of an nour late. "I should think not," growled his father, "you'll have some comfort in life if you don't. "That's not it," said the youthful disciple of progression, "I am afraid if I should get married I would scold my wife when she didn't deserve it, so I

THE WORLD'S RAIN .- Could we but util-

The Peculiar Courtship of Dolores and Don Jose-Matters of Interest in Matrimonial Line.

[Special Record-Union Correspondence.] CITY OF MEXICO, February 25, 1887. Having seen how the Mexican aristocracy make love and marry, let us descend to the other end of the social gamut and note some of Capid's capers among the

In this miscalled Republic the great gulf between rich and poor is more firmly fixed than in any monarchy and forever impassable. Social status is not so much a question of money as of caste, and nowhere in here; but that sport called the world are distinctions more clearly defined.

The so-called "lower class" in Mexico are unlike any other on God's green earth, because the poorer they are and the lower signal, pursue a bull which has been suddown in the social scale, the more pious and apparently happy they are. The city poor, whose adobe huts in the higher altitudes, and cane-stalk jacals in the tierra caliente, outline the suburbs of all the larger towns and straggle away for miles beyond incorporated limits, are by no means the vicious and discontented elements which reach the higher altitudes are sible feat, but is easily accomplished when one knows how; that is, if one is an expert horseman and is sufficiently strong. Having secured a firm hold of the bull's and wheeling his horse suddenly outward. and apparently happy they are. The city "strikes" originate with this class, nor mid-night broils, nor revolutions, and among ventures among them, however unprotected, not only is he perfectly safe as to life and property, but any service they can render him is cheerfully performed. If he is hungry they will share their last tortilla though short of food themselves, and give him their only blanket for a bed. If he needs guidance on his journey they will accompany him any number of miles, trudging on foot beside his horse, and can seldom be induced to accept any reward

he works, which is only when hungry) averages from six to twenty cents per diem, and upon that irregular income the family manages to exist. I have observed a singular circumstance—not, however, peculiar to Mexico—that invariably the poorer the man. But, happily,

NATURE FAVORS THE POOR And the lazy in this land of sunshine,

Fuel is not a necessity, and food enough to sustain life may be had anywhere for the gathering. There need be no house rent to pay, for any man may build himself a casa with a few sun-baked bricks of his own making, or with stalks of the wild bamboo, stuck upright in the ground and thatched with dried grass or Spanish dagger leaves.

But it is in the farming communities

among the peon population, which depends entirely upon the great haciendas, that primitive Mexico is seen in all its native picturesqueness. These enormous estates are unique institutions, carried on with all the pomp and circumstance of the feudal system, but lacking the best teatures of those historic days. Some of them are em, but lacking the best features of magnificent domains, surpassing in ex-tent the principalities of many Old World tent the principalities of many Old World potentates, and fully illustrating the extremes of wealth and poverty which nowith the initials or crest of our faithful where else are so clearly defined.
Of course the central feature of each ha-

cienda is the residence of the proprietor or his representative—a veritable castle, built of adobe. its innumerable rooms all opening upon an inner court and

capable of housing an entire village.

Then there is the chapel, with its constantly-burning candles, its caricatures of saints, and native offerings of fruit and grain piled upon the altar to insure bountiful harvests—a sanctuary whose silent but powerful influence keeps the whole com-munity in subjection, for the resident priest is the real ruler of the lives and destinies, the souls and bodies of the peon communicants. Inside the massive walls, with their corner towers and rifle-slits, that surround every hacienda, are corrals and made by gumming vines, berries, the more stock-yards to which every night the shepperds must bring their flocks and herds for security from possible raids by robbers or revolutionists. Within these battered walls—many of which have withstood more else may be as meanly a contract the interest of the stage than one desperate siege—are also the ja-cals of the peons, from fifty to a hundred huts, and sometimes even more on the pine cones or tassels. The colored bronzes larger estates; besides barns and store-

Or girl-peons, than whom a more pictuor gri-peons, than whom a more pacta-resque type of peasantry cannot be met on the hills of Normandy or in the vales of Switzerland. When the lumbering old

in answer to the driver's cheery "Buenas all ailments which result from conditions dias, senores," is the muchacha. True to the of temperature are to be looked for. Ordidisk, schores, is the michaema. The one fiber of curiosity which runs through the nature of every feminine descendant of Eve, she is anxious to know who has arrived; she wants to watch their descent impetus to health and strength in every life. from the diligencia, and all their subsequent movements, and she is quite willing to get up a flirtation on the instant with storms have no terror, and who wouldn't

Though she never saw a bonnet in her life, and would not know it from a fish-net if you should give her one har fees. you should give her one, her face is never freckled, and her nut-brown skin is sol as velvet, never having been roughened by soap, powders or cosmetics. Her hands by soap, powders of cosmandated by gloves, shoes or stockings; her limbs are invariably well rounded, and her bust superb. Her jetty hair, tied at the ends by a bit of bright-hued ribbon, hangs behind her bare brown shoulders in two behind her bare brown shoulders in two behind her bare brown shoulders. Ether the stockings is the because their peculiarly delicate constitutions are so liable to functional derangement. We cannot lessen your toil, ladies, but we can make it easier for you, by making you stronger and better able to do it. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and other weakopian's, but, parted straight through the middle, is glossy as the raven's wing and black as the famous atzabatche of her native hills. The freaks of fickle fashion

A Judge tive hills. The freaks of fickle fashion make no change in her attire, which is always the same—nothing on earth but one known in his State, and who nevertheless short skirt and a loose chemise, the latter generally embroidered about the shoulders, generally embroidered about the shoulders, leaving her symmetrical arms entirely naked, and, in fact, most of her person to the waist. She is entirely unconscious of a want of further clothing, and the utmost "smarting up" she ever indulges in is to add a string of red beads to her neck, a brass bracelet or two to her arms, and to hang a pair of enormous silver hoops in her ears. For church wear and such festive occasions as a bull-fight or funcion del gallo, she has a blue or black cotton reboso—a sort of long shawl—which, with one gallo, she has a blue or black cotton reboso
—a sort of long shawl—which, with one
careless toss, she winds tightly over her head
and shoulders. The muchacha is always
the same—whether she be the child of a

Almost miraculous are some of the cures the same—whether she be the child of a peon or of a house servant, or even the heiress of a small farmer—a product peculiar to rural Mexico; attractive in youth, an old woman at 30, yet unsophisticated as a baby if she lives to the age of 80. She is governed by the

trammels of education; coquettish by nature, yet as innocent of premeditated grossness as was Eve before the fashion of fig leaves. As may be imagined, the manner in which such a creature is wooed and make the passionate race, rather than by the els, Angostura Bitters will surely cure you. Beware of counterfeits and ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

been known to handle a dagger with the fury of a Jael.

Country youth of this class "pair off" naturally as birds mate in spring-time, and do not appear to consider privacy in any way essential to the plighting of their yows. Indeed the first declaration of preference, and that most prized by the recipient, is generally made in public at some grand funcion de torros (bull-fight), or in course of those other favorite equestrian ports known as bull-tailing, or el gallo,

he roosters. What dancing and roller-skating are to young Americans, these equestrian diver-tisements are to the boys and girls of rural Mexico. If a bull-fight is to be held anywhere within a radius of twenty miles, to deprive a muchacha of going would be to inflict upon her the severest of punish-ments, for there the gallant rancheros display their prowess, agility and graceful horsemanship, and there they indicate to all their little world who are their cortejas, or sweethearts, each by laying at the bare, brown feet of his chosen muchacha the trophies he wins. Bull-fights have been so often described that we need not enter into their details

CALLEA DE TORROS, Or bull-tailing, can seldom be seen except in remote rural communities. It is per-formed by a number of men and boys on denly liberated on an open plain, the object being to see who shall first reach the ment which may be found among the indi-gent of London, Paris or New York. No jirks the maddened and astonished torro off his feet, when he rolls over and over in the dust, bellowing with fright and pain. them are no low dives, nor the dens of thieves and murderers, but they are peaceful and inoffensive cattle, little above the beasts of the field, except in the intensity of their religious convictions. If a traveler ventures among them, however upprosents it to his sweetheart, who thenceforth ways it ripined upon the bearn of her

trudging on foot beside his horse, and can seldom be induced to accept any reward bird, is tied up by the legs (alive) to a tree, or their services.

But they are poor enough, heaven knows! or to a tall stake driven into the ground, and his head and neck are smeared with The salary of the head of the house (when be works, which is only when hungry) avegether in line, strive to be first to reach the rooster, to sieze it by the neck while in full gallop, burst the thongs which secure it and rides off with the prize. The wellgreased head is sure to slip through the fingers of one after another of the contestfamily the more do dogs and children ants, who must ride by at the top of their abound, as if want and squalor were favorable conditions for extraordinary increase of the census, both brute and hutten and hutt object now is to wrest the trophy from him. In the struggle that ensues, of course the poor fowl is literally torn in pieces but those who have secured the bloody scraps present them to their cortejas, who joyfully receive them as tokens of love. A muchacha who has been thus pub-

licly honored, if she accepts the torn-up remains of the rooster (as she is sure to do unless already promised to another gal-lant), is considered "engaged" to the donor for weal or woe. Frequently no other ceremony is deemed

necessary to constitute a marriage, and on the strength of it—without even a change of garments for the bride—they build their jacal and settle down to housekeeping-precisely as their fathers and mothers did before them. FANNIE B. WARD.

HOME DECORATION.

American wall-paper manufacturers sho fine goods, equaling in beauty of design and perfection of finish the imported papers. The home manufactures are leading with many art furnishers, on account of their softness in tone and artistic adaptation.

Small umbrellas are effective for shades of lamps and gas chandeliers. Those of Japanese paper are covered with orange, pink or crimson roses made out of tissue paper, and are fastened as a shield at one side on the globe. A large bow of ribbon of the same color fastens the handle.

Very handsome frames for photographs. solid grasses, or grains upon ordinary pine pine cones or tassels. The colored bronzes are very pretty when used for this work. houses, granaries, bakery—in short everything necessary to the life of a village.

As a rule, the most interesting objects which the visitor will find on a hacienda are the

MUCHACHAS,

The pine-cone tassels, as ornaments for valences or scarfs, are unique and beautiful. Bronzed or gilded, they are fastened with a small wire loop, also gilded. Carmine and green are the most showy of the colored bronzes.—The Ladies' Home Journal.

MINNESOTA'S BOASTED DRYNESS GONE. the hills of Normandy or in the vales of Switzerland. When the lumbering old stage-coach, laden with passengers, comes clattering up to the gates of a way-side hacienda to crave shelter for the night, always the first to issue from the gray walls in severe to the driver's cheary." Ruenas storms have no terror, and who wouldn't give the snap of a finger whether it was 20° any one who may interest her.

Whatever her age, the muchacha is but a grown-up child, fully developed physically at the age of 10, always simple, picturesque and contented. Her name is probably Dolores, Refugio, Guadalupe or Antonia.

There is more dampness in the air than usual, and more sudden changes than we have been accustomed to.—St.

Man's work's from sun to sun; Woman's work is never done."

Work is a necessity to all; but, upon how many, women especially, does it fall with the burden of the "last straw," and this because their peculiarly delicate constitutions are so liable to functional derangement. We cannot lessen your toil, ladies, but we can make it easier for you, will relieve you of nervous and other weak-nesses, and all the many ills peculiar to

retained the good will of his fellow-towns-men, did so by the exercise of considerable

EUROPEAN LETTER.

SACRAMENTAN AMONG THE used and how applied? BRITISH ISLANDERS.

The Feeing Nuisance-Ways and Conveniences Not Acceptable to Americans-Robust Health.

LONDON, February 11, 1887. On the 26th of January we sailed from New York on the North German Lloyd line of steamers. These vessels are large attentive, and on the whole this may be conrunning between England and America.

two hours before attempting to take the baggage upstairs. The chambermaid was nduced to bring a lunch to the room for a private pecuniary consideration, but the head steward said that it would take him three-quarters of an hour to prepare it; of this he was positive. A pecuniary consideration made him far less positive, and in five minutes it was ready. He sent up word with the lunch that, as it was hot an extra fee had to be paid to the head steward; and a moment later the chambernaid knocked at the door to ask a shilling for extra services, and she desired to know whether her services would be wanted the next day. At this point I made up my mind to see the "manager," as they call hotel proprietors here. I saw him and told him of the demands which had been made. He said that the servants had no right whatever to make such de-mands, and told me not to pay them. He then informed me that such demands would be made throughout England, and said that

larger than dry-goods boxes, and in these apartments are two seats extending all the benches sit five people facing each other, their knees touching, and they are crowded into these air-tight boxes like sardines. The sides of the cars are composed of doors opening into these boxes, and men at the

ENGLISH PRINTERS. Everything moves slowly. It has taken a printer a week to do some printing which would be done for me at home i: two hours. The copy was in nonpareil and the printer was especially directed to set it up in that type. Having received these directions he printed it in brevier, and spaced it in such a manner that any foreman in America would have felt disgraced to see it go out of the office in such a condition. He altered it, having before him some other printed matter which gave him to show him the form in which wanted it printed, and when he altered he set up this other matter and added it to the rest. After a week he got it straight-ened out. But any human being who has such an intense desire, as every English-man seems to have, to ride in the hideously

ugly conveyance which he calls a hansom is bound to make blunders in printing. THE HANSOM Is a covered carriage on two wheels in which sits the passenger, and just back of the roof, and above it, sits, well-wrapped in his overcoat, the driver, holding reins which run like a jibstay on a ship to the horse's head, and this head is held up by horse's head, and this head is held up by the harness like a bowsprit. As his body and that of the passenger is back of the axletree, the shafts are about the horse's ears, or above them, and the belly-band is lifting him up, until he feels as if he were treading on air. This to the horse must be an unpleasant feeling, as the shoes on them in this country are perfectly smooth, and the horses in consequence go along with an uncertain tread—a tread which seems to make them feel as if they were skating. uncertain tread—a tread which seems to make them feel as if they were skating. The underground road is a great institution. On these roads you can go to almost any part of London in a few moments. Strangers should always ask for information from the police officers. They are always courteous and obliging, and, I am told, will accept no fees.

What strikes a stranger most here, is the healthy and ruddy appearance of the peo-

healthy and ruddy appearance of the peo-ple; and this I believe to be partly due to what has been so often mentioned before— the fact that men and women are always walking-and partly to the fact that they do not work themselves to death. Sunday is with them a day of absolute rest from business. Every man, woman and child goes to church once on Sunday and during the day they take a long walk. This, however, is their daily practice, and the women seem to think nothing of a walk of three or four miles. In fact this is partly forced upon them by high rates of transportation.

THINGS AS THEY ARE. I expected to find a city of old and timestained buildings—buildings in the shape and built after the fashions of antiquity; but everything has a modern appearance, and it might well be imagined that London was not over a hundred years old. In fact it is hard to think of it as being older. It is a wonderfully clean city-the middle of the streets being as clean as the pave-

ments.

I had the good fortune to learn of a boarding-house kept by the Misses Warner, 32 Dorset Square, two ladies from Boston. The house is kept on the American plan, and in this land of fees it seems like a harbor of refuge. No feeing is permitted in the house, and you have the pleasure of knowing that you are paying two dollars and fifty cents and no more, and that there is no lurking possibility that you may be and fitty cents and no more, and that there is no lurking possibility that you may be bankrupted by extras. The rooms and table are excellent. I intend to go on Monday to Oxford, where I will give a reading from my dramatic works. I will go then to Cambridge and next to Stratford on the Avon.

Adal B Welcker.

PRESERVATION OF THE DEAD.—In speaking of the preservation of dead bodies, Gaillard's Medical Monthly says that Edward I., who died in 1307, was found not decayed 463 years subsequently. The flesh on his face was a little wasted, but not putrid. The body of Canute, who died in 1017, was found fresh in 1766. Those of William the Conqueror and his wife were perfect in 1522. In 1569 three Roman soldiers, in the dress of the country, fully equipmed with arms, were dug out of a peat ture, yet as innocent of premeditated grossness as was Eve before the fashion of fig leaves. As may be imagined, the manner in which such a creature is wooed and won hymenially is as unique as herself. She is hampered by no such rigid rules of etiquete as environ her aristocratic neighbor, Jacinta, whose courtship and marriage we lately witnessed; therefore the Mexican Haidee, following the bent of her inclination, does her full share of the wooing, and if crossed in love or aroused to jealousy has

fect glow of health; the smile of infancy and innocency was on his lips. At a little distance it was difficult to distinguish whether Lady Kilsyth was alive or dead.

PEUPEUMOXMOX.

A Genuine Wild Indian who Organized a

Commercial Company.
Some interesting facts connecting Sacramento with the early occupation of this coast with Indians and white men jointly is furnished by the first volume of Bancroft's History of Oregon, which has already been reviewed in these columns. The volume referred to shows that the first Indian agent appeared in Oregon in 1842. and powerfully made. The engines are heavy and capable of driving the vessels at the rate of eighteer miles an hour against a heavy wind. The waiters are polite and punishment, and induced the Nez Perces to except them. The leading which admin to accept them. The leading chiefs adminsidered one of the best, if not the best, line sidered one of the best, if not the best, line followers; but a neighboring tribe, the Cavuses, declared that the laws intro-On reaching Southampton we went to duced had done more harm than good, the Northwestern Hotel—a hotel at the tyranny. And when the agent called them railroad station. Here we met with our first experience in connection with the system of feeing, which is so universal here. The system of feeing, which is so universal here. The system of feeing, which is so universal here. The system of feeing with a system of the s We had to fee the man who pointed out the hotel to us. After paying the barber are from God; but I think they are from the hotel to us. After paying the barber who shaved me I had to pay him a penny for having failed to cut my throat; and I was told that the man who failed once to give the barber his penny would have his throat gashed on the next occasion. Two pence induced the porter to take my trunk at once to the room. Without this he would have meditated upon the subject for two hours before attempting to take the baggage upstairs. The chambermaid was savage, and being rich as well, possessed great influence among his people Peupeumox.nox, indeed, has been called

a magnificent man by a writer who met him in the Walla Walla wilderness. Seeing the example of the whites, who began to invade his territory, he decided to bring in cattle for the use of his own people. Accordingly, he organized an expedition and started for Caiffornia, where he inand started for Cantornia, where he in-tended to exchange the furs and horses he took along for the scrawny, leng-horned cattle of that Mexican province. The journey was fraught with danger, as they were obliged to pass through a country inhabited by tribes with whom they were nor friendly; but being well mounted and equipped, they reached California in safety. The chief led his party to Sutter's Fort in this city, where he was well received by the white population. An agreement to trade was entered into, and all went well till some of his party brought

opening into these boxes, and men at the stations throw these doors open at each station and close them with successive bangs as the trains move off. There are no conductors and no brakemen. The cars are small (three of them could be put inside of ours), and the locomotives look like toys. They start when a man at the station waves a flag; and, on starting, the whistle is blown making a noise sounding like that produced by blowing into the head of a key. Every one rides second or third-class, and John Bull thinks that he is moving on the brink of eternity if he is going at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

ENGLISH PRINTERS.

Oregon Indians. It was a voluntary business organization among savages.

The chief was accompanied to California by his son, who had been converted by the missionaries and received the name of Elijah's death there was sent by the Oregon Indian Agent to the Secretary of War. As the story goes, though of doubtful veracity, the Indians had brought in their recovered stolenances in their recovered stolenances organization among savages.

The chief was accompanied to California by his son, who had been converted by the missionaries and received the name of Elijah's death there was sent by the Oregon Indian Agent to the Secretary of War. As the story goes, though of doubtful veracity, the Indians had brought in their recovered stolenances in their flow of them gave birth to a son he was put to death at once. The reason for it, as it was known, was because in their the boughts they were resolved to lessen the mule among them that he had owned. He roughly demanded his property, and declared that he would take it himself if it were not promptly surrendered. Thereupon Elijah deliberately loaded bis rifle, and turning to the American said significance; if any of them gave birth to a son he was pour death their adversaries, they used to more any of them gave birth to a son he was pour death their adversaries, they used to ming them in the way you shall hear further on. And sometimes of the missionarie

tonic and curative, as well as cathartic properties. This combination of ingredients may be found in Ayer's Pills. They strengthen and stimulate the bowels, caus-

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CALIFORNIA.

THE DERIVATION OF OUR STATE'S NAME.

The Romance from Whence it is Said to have Sprung in the Sixteenth Century.

In his recent annual report to the Governor, State Mineralogist Henry G. Hanks savs

In preparing a history of the geological surveys and explorations of California, l frequently met with the statement that the name of our State was derived from a Spar ish romance, published first in 1521. This was ignored or contradicted by other au thors. I became much interested in this sub ject, and wrote to the Librarian of the Brit ish Museum, asking him if there was such a work in his library. In due time a reply came from G. K. Fortescue, the Librarian informing me that there was, and that ir Chapter 157 the name of California appears. Mr. Fortescue kindly offered t have the chapter copied for me, which accepted, and received the chapter in Span-I then applied to Camilo Martin, Con sul for Spain, who made for me a literal translation, in which he aimed to repro duce in English the quaint idiom of the

In his first letter Mr. Fortescue gave me certain references, which led to my in the proceedings of the American Anti quarian Society, April 30, 1862, a paper on this same subject, by Edward Everett Hale, in which he quotes a few lines from the ro As the commander of the expedition sen

out by Cortez did not discover Lower California until 1534, and as the romance was so popular that it passed rapidly through a number of editions, it is reasonable to infer that the name California had its origi in the fertile brain of the author, Mr. Hale seems to have been the first to discover and publish these facts.

The exploits of the very valiant Knight Esplandian, son of the excellent King Amadis of Gaul. [Madrid, 1521.] CHAPTER CLVII.

The marvelous and not thought of succor with which the Queen Calafia came to the Port of Constantinople in favor of the Turks. I wish you now to know a thing the mos strange which ever either in writing or in people's memory could be found, by which the city was the following day on the point be made throughout England, and said that if I desired any attendance at all many of them must be paid, but advised me to pay nothing except on leaving the hotels. Fees have to be paid for everything, and everything has to be paid for. Men respectably dressed on the street, if they walk a few yards to point out a street to you, expect a penny or half-penny.

RAILROAD CONVENIENCES.

ment to trade was entered into, and all went well till some of his party brought in a prize of twenty-two stolen animals which they had succeeded in recapturing from a band of robbers. But when the animals were brought into the settlements they were reclaimed by their former owners. The Oregon chiefs remonstrated, saying that in their country, the horses having been recovered from an enemy at the risk of life, would belong to those who recapturing from there where the danger came, salvation came to it. Know then that to the right hand of the Indies, there was an island called California, very near the part of the terrestial Paradise, and which was inhabited by black women, without there being among them even one man, that their style of living was almost like that of the Amazons. They were of robust bodies and valiant and ar-Bailboad conveniences.

The Englishman seems to be fond of inconvenience. Their little cars are divided up into close little apartments not much larger than dry-goods boxes, and in these apartments are two seats extending all the way across the car, and on each of these benches sit five people facing each other, of the convenience of the service of the service of robust bodies and valiant and arguments is the car and of great strength; the island itself was the strongest that could be found in the world through its steep and wild rocks; their arms were all of great strength; the island itself was the strongest that could be found in the world through its steep and also the far for the Amazons. They were of robust bodies and valiant and arguments are two seases and in these are detributed by the strength; the island itself was the strongest that could be found in the world through its steep and also the far for the Amazons. They were of robust bodies and valiant and arguments are two seases are divided up in the car are divided according to the California law a transfermant according to the III according to the California law a transfermant according to the California law a transfer Oregon without accomplishing their purpose. This attempt is, perhaps, the highest imitation of civilization attained by the Oregon Indians. It was a voluntary business constraints and the whole taken they well-finished caves: they had many ships in which they went to other parts to obtain booty, and the men whom they made prisoners they took along, killing them in the way you shall hear further.

were not promptly surrendered. There upon Elijah deiberately loaded his rife, and turning to the American said signife, and turning to the American said signife, and the American thought to the following Sinday some of the matives attended religious services at Sutter's Fort. After the close Elijah was invited into another apartment. Here have menaced, and subjected to much wordy abuse. Finally the man who had be subjected to much wordy abuse. Finally the man who had be spoke. "Let me pray a little first," said spoke. "Let me pray a little first," said spoke. "Let me pray a little first," said spoke. "Let me pray a little first, "said spoke. "Let me pray a little first," said spoke. "Let me pray a little first, "said they would be said to Elijah: "Yesterday you were going to kill me to their cannot wordy abuse. Finally the man who had spoke. "Let me pray a little first," said they would be were they would be killed at once. Well, at the time when these great men of the pagans departed with large had been and with such cunning that they would not the less take them and on the less them and with such cunning that they would be killed and eaten the discusse was at once killed and eaten the discusse of the properties of Swirt's specifical to the curative properties of Swirt's specifical to the to do violence to the chief trader, when McKinley quickly grasped a keg of powder and placed it in the middle of the apartment. Then he stood over it, ready to touch it off at the first hostile movement. Not wishing to be blown up, Peupeumoxmox became cooler and was induced to listen to reason.

Efforts to convert his nation were then being made by two rival religious sects, and a representative of one visited the chief. After the manner of an Indian gossip, the illustrious swage reterred to the subject to of her adherents all that would be gained. being made by two rival peligious sects, and a representative of one visited the chief. After the manner of an Indian gossip, the illustrious savage reterred to the subject of the other missionaries, taking occasion to remark that he had been solicited to give them a place for a station, but that he had prefused. With true Indian cunning, he added that the other missionaries had pronounced the diseases from which the Indians were then suffering as an affliction from God on account of their heresy, knowing well the fever into which such a statement would throw his hearer.

Peupeumoxmox was reputed to have been so far benefited by his observations in California, as to give good counsel to his people on his return. When a messenger came to him and reported the Whitman massacre, he asked the courier what part he had taken in the murder. On his answering that he had killed several persons, the chief said: "Take that fellow, and hang him to the nearest tree." He is said, also, to have warned the Cayuses, when they proposed to go to war with the Americans, not to make the mistake of considering the settlers cowards because they would not fight when they came in as immigrants in the chief said: "Take that fellow, and hang him to the nearest tree." He is said, also, to have warned the Cayuses, when they proposed to go to war with the Americans, not to make the mistake of considering the settlers cowards because they would not fight when they came in as immigrants jointly with those great ment to be in the danger jointly with those great ment to be in the danger jointly with those great ment to be him the danger jointly with those great ment to be in the danger jointly with those great ment to be in the danger jointly with those great ment to be in the correlation of the manner of the world about them; that would be sailed that, were skillful in war, telling the largest share of, she spoke with all those that were skillful in war, telling the would have, by force or by cunning, the largest share of, she spoke with all th

they proposed to go to war with the Americans, not to make the mistake of considering the settlers cowards because they would not fight when they came in as immigrants incumbered with their families and property, although they had been robbed and insulted. He had been in California, and seen that when it came to fighting, every American was a man; that, if war was begun, all the Indians would be killed off.

A PURGATIVE medicine should possess tonic and curative, as well as cathartic properties. This combination of ingreand having therein also put the animals on which they rode, and which were of different kinds; also, the best chosen and and best armed women which were in and best arried women which were in the fleet, and, leaving such garrison in the island as to be secure, she put to sea with the others, and she hurried so much that she joined the fleets of the pagans the night of the combat, of which you have been told, which caused them all very great pleasure, and then she was visited by those great lords, who showed her great rever-PRETTIEST, CUTEST, TASTIEST

CALENDAR

PRETTIEST, CUTEST, TASTIEST

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Mail us the wrapper, with your address and a process the was visited by those great lords, who showed her great reverence. She wanted to know in what state was their enterprise, begging them to relate it to her minutely; and having heard the report from them, she said: "You have fought this city with your many people and could not take it; well, I with mine, if it is agreeable to you, will, on the following day, try the reach of my power, if you will accept my advice." All those great lords answered her, that whatever was by her indicated, they would order it executed. "Then notify at once all the other commanders that to-morrow, on no account, they nor theirs leave their quarters, until it is so ordered by me, and you shall see a fight the most strange never seen before this day, and of which you never have heard spoken." This was then made known to the great Sultan of Liquia and the Sultan of Halapa, who had charge of all the armies which were on land, and who thus ordered their people, wondering much what could be the thought and deed of that Queen. of that Queen.

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Send this Advertisement with the wrapper ap6-lyTuThSdwly

The Coughs, Asthma and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cents a box.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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For the benefit of those, who, like myself have not only suffered themselves, but having large families, always have one or more suffering with colds, coughs or sore throats, I most willingly and cheerfully recommend the Red Star Cough Cure. No family should—at this time of year particularly—be without it, for I have found nothing in many years of experience which so promptly cures and gives relief in the cases mentioned, which are so common, and which, if not attended to at once, often lead to more serious complaints. My family is large and we are never without your Cough Cure and its efficacy in the past makes me feel that I owe a duty to mankind, to inform them through you of the benefits we have derived from it, without any of the unpleasant effects experienced from other cough medicines

MRS, M. POLLOCK.

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and in several cases have found it beneficial in alleviating coughs, oppression on
the chest and irritation of the throat.

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No Opiates--A Remarkable Test.

Lovelaud. Ohio.

I have used your Red Star Cough Cure, and use it now whenever I have use for it. For ten years I was a slave to the opium habit, and did your Cough Cure contain opiates, I would not dare use it. This alone is positive proof that it is free from opiates. It is all you claim for it.

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SOLD EVERYWHERF.



And consequently incurable. It is impossible to describe her sufferings. Her body from the crown of her head to the soles of her feet was a mass of decay, masses of flesh rotting off and leaving great cavities. Her fingers festered and three or rour nails dropped off one at a time. Her limbs contracted by the fearful ulceration, and for several years she did not leave her bed. Her weight was reduced from 125 to 60 pounds. Perhaps some faint idea of her condition can be gleaned from the fact that three pounds of Cosmoline or ointment were used per week in dressing her sores. Finally the physicians acknowledged their defeat by this Black Wolf, and commended the sufferer to her All-wise Creator.

Her husband hearing wonderful reports of the use of Swift's specific (S.S.S.), prevailed on her to try it as a last resort. She began its use under protest, but soon found that her system was being relieved of the poison, as the sores assumed a red and healthy color, as though the blood was becoming pure and active. Mrs. Balley continued the S.S. S. until last February: every sore was healed; she discarded chair and crutches, and was for the first time in twelve years a well woman. Her husband, Mr. C. A. Balley, is in business at 17% Blackstone street, Boston, and will take pleasure in giving the details of this wonderful cure. Send to us for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases; mailed free

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PLEASANT TO THE TASTE, EFFICACIOUS AND te and lasting in its effect IT IS A VERY GREAT HELP IN PREGNANCY, AND

OVER 1,000 LADIES IN PHILADELPHIA lone testify as to its good qualities. It is a elicate matter to testify about, but we have heir names.

For all weaknesses of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the Kidneys, it is the Greatest Remedy PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT FREELY. Ils purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of isease and the relief of pain, and it does ALL it It will cure entirely all Ovarian or Vaginal Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements; and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

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WEARY WOMEN PRAISE IT. The removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigustion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain and backache, is permanently cured by its use.

It is absolutely a safe cure for all female weaknesses, including leucorriace, irregular and painful menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the womb, flooding, prolapsus uteri, etc. It contains no substance that is harmful. Is safe and sure.

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S1. (6 for S5) in Liquid, Pill or Lozenge
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SAUCE Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT SOUPS. of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GEN-TLEMAN at Mad-GRAVIES, FISH. ras, to his brouge, HOTACOLD that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made." May, 1851. "Tell SAUCI RAREBITS,

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Those years that brought sweet, joyous glad-Intermingled with laughter and song.

Alone in the shadowy gloaming,
When all nature is silent and still,
Bright thoughts of the past come to cheer me,
And my heart with sweet ecstacy fill.
In a vision I see the old homestead,
With its walls so gloomy and gray—
But the light of the morning recalls me,
And the vision fades quickly away.

Alone, all alone o'er life's pathway,
I tread with faltering feet;
For the way is dark and dreary,
While a fear in my soul doth creep,
Lest I make a mistake in the turning,
Which leads to that Land pure and fair,
Where the loved ones of childhood are waiting
To joyously welcome me there.

Mrs. Nellif Bloom.
West Oakland, February 23, 1887.

THE MAJOR'S STORY.

[The following sketch, which was written by Bret Harte, and published in the New York Sun some years ago under the title of "The Man from Solano," has recently, with a few names altered, been played off on the New York Mirror by a person named M. B. Curtis, as original, and signed by him as such. The fraud was promptly exposed by the Sun and conceded by the Mirror.]

The Major told it to me in the smokingroom of the Pullman car, on my last trip from 'Frisco.

'It was a bitter cold Christmas Eve.'

'My dear sir," struck in Wallford,

your hesitation proceeds from any doubt of the propriety of your attire, I beg you to dismiss it from your mind at once. The tyranny of custom, it is true, compels your rier I and myself to dress peculiarly, I can assure you that nothing could be finer than the way the olive green of your coat melts in the delicate yellow of your cravat, or the pearl gray tint of your trousers blends with the bright hue of your vest, and lends additional brilliancy to that massive oroide watch-chain which you wear."

To my surprise the man from San Jose did not hit him. He looked at the ironical Wallford with grave earnestness, and ther said, quietly:
"Then I reckon you wouldn't mind

showin' me in thar?' Wallford was a little staggered, but bow ing ironically, led the way to the box. follow d the man from San Jose.

Now, the belle in question was a gentle roman—descended from gentlewomen and after Wallford's ironical introduction in which the stranger was not spared, she comprehended the situation instantly Wallford's surprise she drew a chair to her side, made the man from San Jose sit down, quietly turned her back on Wall-ford, and, in full view of the brilliant audience and the focus of a hundred lorg

nettes, entered into a conversation with He persisted in keeping the conversation on the lost baggage checks, and every bright attempt of the lady to divert him signally failed. At last, to everybody's relief, he rose, and leaning over her chair,

I calklate to stop over here some time, miss, and you and me bein' sorter strangers here, maybe when there's any show like this goin' on you'll let me—"

Miss Morrell somewhat hastily replied that the multiplicity of her engagements and her brief stay would probably prevent it, and begged to be excused. The two other ladies held their handkerchiefs to their mouths, and were staring intently at the stage, when the man from San Jose Then maybe, miss, whenever there's a

show goin' on that you'll attend, you'll just drop me word to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to this yer address," and he pulled from his pocket a dozen well-worn letters, and taking the buff envelope from one, handed it to her with something like a bow. "Certainly," broke in the facetious Wallford. "Miss Morrell goes to the charity ball to-morrow night. The tickets are but a trifle to an opulent Californian and a man

of your evident means, and the object is a worthy one. You can, no doubt, easily rean invitation. Miss Morrell raised her handsome eyes a moment. "By all means," she said, turning to the man from San Jose, "and as Mr. Wallford is one of the managers, and you a stranger, he will, of course, send you plimentary ticket. I have known Mr. Wallford long enough to know that he i invariably courteous to strangers, and a gentleman." She settled herself in her

chair and fixed her eyes on the stage.

The man from San Jose thanked the man from New York, and then, after having shaken hands with everybody in the box, turned to go. When he reached the door he looked back to Miss Morrell and said: "It was one of the queerest things in the world, miss, that findin' them checks—" But the curtain had just risen and Miss Morrell was absorbed. The man from San fully shut the door and retired. I

He was silent until he reached the lobby. and then he said, as renewing the conversation: "She's a mighty pert gal—that's therefore, from the earliest symptoso. She's just my stripe, and will make a Cough or Cold, resort to Dr. D.

stavin' good wife."

I thought I saw danger ahead, so I hastened to tell him that she could have her pick and choice from the best society, and substances.

glaring sham, so obviously bogus, that my eyes were fascinated by it. "You're lookin' at that watch," he said. "It's purty to look at, but she don't go worth a cent, and her price was \$125. I gobbled her up in Chatham street, day before yesterday, where

they were sellin' them very cheap at anc-

"You've been outrageously swindled; watch and chain are not worth \$20," I said, indignantly.
"Are they worth \$15?" he asked, gravely.
"Possibly."
"Then I reckon it's a fair trade. Ye see I told them I was a Californian from San

Jose, and hadn't anything about me of greenbacks. I had three slugs with me. Ye remember them slugs?"
[I did. The "slug" was a "token" issued in early days—a hexagonal piece of gold a little over double the size of a \$20 gold piece—worth and accepted for \$50.]
"Well, I handed them that and they handed me the watch. You see, them slugs I made myself outer brass filings and iron pyrites, and used to slap 'em down for a bluff on the boys in a game of draw poker. You see, not bein' reg'lar Gov'ment money, wasn't counterfeitin'. I reckon they cost me, countin' time and anxiety, about \$15,

I began to understand the man from San Her aged hand on his strong young arm Jose, and said it was. He returned his She placed, and without hurt or harm watch to his pocket, toyed playfully with the chain, and remarked, "Kinder makes Proud that his own were firm and strong. a man look fash'n'ale, don't it?"

I agreed with him. "But what do you

I agreed with him. "But what do you intend to do here?" I asked.
"Well, I've got a cash capital of nigh onto \$700. I guess until I git into reg'lar business I'll skirmish round Wall street and sorter lay low." We shook hands and parted

A few days after I met him on Broadway he had another new suit, and only five disinct colors were visible. But this, I had occasion to believe, was accidental. I asked him if he had been to the ball. He said he had. "That gal—and a mighty pert gal she was, too—was there, but she

fascinating young Wallford who stood beside me.

The man from San Jose mused for a moment and then said: "That's so! that's the name! It's the same gal!"

"You have met her, then?" I asked, in surprise.

"Ye-es," he responded slowly; "I met her about fower months ago. She'd been makin' a tower of Californy, and I first saw her aboard the cars this side of Reno. She lost her baggage checks; I found them on the floor, gave them back to her, and she thanked me. I reckon now it would be excitement—you've heard about, it maybe?" spressing his affection for her, had at last bund his fitting opportunity. He had—

"Thar was an awful row," he went on. I went out on the taffrail, and there, a zen yards away, was that purty creature, hat pert gal, and I-"You jumped for her?" I said hastily.
"No," he said gravely. "I let the other fellow do the jumpin'; I sorter looked on."

I stared at him in astonishment. 'No," he went on seriously. "He was "No," he went on seriously. He was the man who jumped—that was just his 'put'—his line of business. You see. if I had waltzed over the side of that ship, and cavorted in and flummuxed round and finally flopped to the bottom, the other man would have jumped, nateral-like, and saved her, and ez he was goin' to marry her anyher, and ez he was goin' to marry her any-way I don't exactly see where I'd have been represented in the transaction. But don't you see, ef after he had jumped and hadn't got her, he'd gone down himself, I'd hev had the next best chance, and the advan-tage of havin' him out of the way. You see, ye don't understand me-I don't think

ve did in Californy. Then he did save her?" "Of course! Don't you see she was all ight? If he'd missed her I'd a chipped in. Thar warn't no sense in my doin' his duty

Somehow the story got out. The man from San Jose, as a butt, became more popular than ever, and, of course, received in-vitations to burlesque receptions, and naturally met a grea' many people whom otherwise he would not have seen. It was observed that his \$700 was steadily growing and he seemed to be getting on in his business. Certain California stocks, which I had seen quietly interred, in the old days, in the tombs of their fathers, were magically resurrected, and I remember, as one who has seen a spirit, to have been shocked as I looked over the quotations one mornng to have seen the ghastly face of the 'Dead Beat Beach Mining Company," roughed and plastered, looking out of the columns of the paper. At last a few people began to respect, or suspect, the man from San Jose. At last suspicion culminated in this incident;

He had long expressed a wish to belong to a certain fashionable club, and with a view of burlesque he was invited to visit the club, where a series of ridiculous entertainments were given him, winding up with a card party. As I passed the steps of the club-house early the next morning I overheard two or three members talking

"He cleared everybody out. Why, he must have raked in \$40,000."
"Who?" I asked.

fornia pastorals!

"The man from San Jose As I turned away one of the gentlemen, a victim, noted for his sporting propensi-ties, followed me, and laying his hand upon my shoulder, asked: "Tell me fairly now. What business did your friend follow in California?"

He was a shepherd.' shepherd. Tended his flocks and herds on the honey-scented hills of San Well, all I can say is, d-n your Cali-

IF YOU HAVE DELICATE LUNGS, or there is a Weakness of your Throat, a Neglected Cold may be all that is necessary to estab lish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even if free from any special tendency to Bronchial or Pulmonary trouble, a Severe old, left to itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by the least indiscretion. Prudent people,

was most probably engaged to Wallford.

"That's so," he said, quietly, without the slightest trace of feeling; "it would be mighty queer if she wasn't. But I reckon I'll steer down to the hotel. I don't care much for this yellin'." [He was alluding to a cadenza by one of the most famous prima donnas of the day.] "What's the time?"

substances.

The project of flooding a portion of Algrain from the sea has been abandoned, but it seems that large tracts may be covered with water from other sources. De Lesseps reports to the French Academy that a single artesian well bored in 1885 is yielding some 2,000 gallons a minute, and has formed a considerable lebs, thirty for the sea has been abandoned, but it seems that large tracts may be covered with water from other sources.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

SHE WAS "SOMEBODY'S MOTHER." The woman was old and ragged and gray, And bent with the chill of a winter's day; The street was wet with the winter's snow, And the woman's feet were aged and slow. She stood at the crossing and waited long, Alone, uncared for amid the throng Of human beings who passed her by, Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye. Down the street, with laughter and shout, Glad in the freedom of school let out, Came the boys like a flock of sheep. Hailing the snow, piled white and deep. Past the old woman, so old and gray, Hastened the children on their way, Nor offered a helping hand to her, So meek, so timid, afraid to stir, At last came one of the merry troop, The gayest laddie of all the group.

Lest the carriage wheels or horse's feet Should crowd her down in the slippery street. so if this watch is worth that it's about a square game, ain't it?"

He paused beside her, and whispered low:
"I'll help you across if you wish to go." Then back again to his friends he went, His young heart happy and well conten "She's somebody's mother, boys, you know, For all she's old and poor and slow; "And I hope some fellow will lend a hand To help my mother, you understand "If ever she's old and poor and gray, When her own dear boy is far away."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head In her home that night, and the prayer she said Was, "God, be kind to the noble boy
Who is somebody's ton and pride and joy."

—Home Journal.

The was a bitter cold Christmas Fer, "a good many years ago, the base of the Major," a good many years ago, that he came toward me in the looks of the state of t

for cellar and granary; and if he can make shift to get out a few loads of shingles, shift to get out a few loads of shingles, staves or hoop-poles, he takes care to do so in evenings, in rainy days, and in the intervals while the "craps are growin."

The potatoes and corn had been hoed, and the having agreement had been hoed.

President Henry Morton, of the Stevens could grow under foot in those days-three

men and a boy were wending their way towards the "cedar berth" in the woods beyond the "back field," each bearing his load-the "shave horse," the cross-cut saw, the ax, the maul or the frow. I carried the frow, for it somehow just fitted my shoulder. The "camp" was made, a tree felled, sawed and riven, and business progressed. I, being a lad of about 8 years, was not expected to "make a hand." I could "ride the bolt" when the saw pinched, but there my utility ended—until it was time to eat the luncheon, when I "counted as one" as long as the "applesass" held out. We had not been long in camp when a squirrel began to pay us reg-ular visits, and, perching upon a tall stump, discoursed very glibly upon the im-pertinence of the intruders who were mak-ing such a racket within his sacred precincts. He was a gamy little fellow with his small bright eyes and big bushy tail, and I began to wish that I could get him; so I set my boyish ingenuity at work to devise some means whereby he could be bagged. I was not long in hi ting upon a plan. I climbed a spruce-sapling, and, with my jack-knife cut off a straight, slender limb which I whittled into a bow. (Whittling is an important factor in a boy's education in Yankeeland.) I then cut a little birch twig (and the 'birch,' too, is an educator there,) which I twisted into a withe and used as a bow-string. From a piece of a binder" I also whittled an arrow, and then my accourrements were complete. I had become quite expert with bow and arrow, and thus armed I felt confident of success. I placed myself in ambush at a convenient distance and waited patiently for Mr. Squirrel's return. It was a long time, or so it seemed, but he came at last and again perched upon the stump. Then came an exciting moment. My heart went pit-a-pat as I drew the bow and took aim.

He had just commenced his accustomed harangue as the bow-string twanged; "Chickaree-chickaree-chick!!" "I've got 'im! I've got 'im! 'I shouted, as I skipped to the area where he law. e spot where he lay. I shall never forget my feelings of pride over that exploit. In later years, with my favorite Winchester rifle, I have made many a "monarch of the glen" bite the dust, but as I now look over the past and consider the scope of each individual consider the scope of each individual effort, I count my greatest triumph to be the bringing down of that squirrel with weapons constructed by my own hand. Isolate the act and the end did not justify the means. And, taking a woman's view of it, there was cruelty exhibited in putting to death a harmless little animal; but the second lishing of the feat developed fuel colonel Winter submitted his arm from whence the cuticle was quickly removed.

life's endless possibilities. for me, whenever I am confronted with barriers or encompassed by difficulties, I draw no little strength of purpose from my first squirrel hunt.—Epsilon in the Eagle.

Soaping a Geyser.

Old Faithful, had completely failed, and had lain dormant for nearly six months. I strolled over to the Spiendid, and saw a man busily at work dropping bars of soap

my curiosity.
"Just wait and see," said the stranger. He kept steadily at work, dropping bar after bar down the yellow-coated throat, until the monster began to rumble and sputter, and finally behaved in a very boisterous manner. Eleven, twelve, thirteen, and as the fourteenth bar was swallowed up, away went the splendid 150 feet into the air, as magnificent and as grand as I

Horseshoeing as a Science.

President Henry Morton, of the Stevens lost her baggage checks; I found them on the floor, gave them back to her, and she thanked me. I reckon now it would be about the square thing to go over there and sorter recognize her." He stopped a moment and looked at us inquiringly.

"My dear sir," struck in Wallford, "if"

boom swings round in a little squall and knocks her overboard. There was awful excitement—you've heard about, it maybe?" how look and the haying season had not yet come, but no time must be lost. "Now," said my father to my two elder brothers, "we'll go into the woods and get out a load of shingles." And in not much longer time the street of Bridgeport, Conn, at the request of a committee of the Board of Almonth and been hoed, and the haying season had not yet come, but no time must be lost. "Now," said my father to my two elder brothers, "we'll go into the woods and get out a load of shingles." And in not much longer time the street of a committee of the Board of Almonth and been hoed.

Institute of Technology, recently made my father to my two elder brothers, "we'll go into the woods and get out a load of shingles." And in not much longer time the street of Bridgeport, Conn, at the request of a committee of the Board of Almonth and the haying season had not yet come, but no time must be lost. "Now," said my father to my two elder brothers, "we'll go into the woods and get out a load of shingles." And in not much longer time the street of price of the street of the haying season had not yet come, but no time must be lost. "Now," said my father to my two elder brothers, "we'll go into the woods and get out a load of shingles." And in not much longer time the street of the haying season had not yet come, but no time must be lost. "Now," said my father to my two elder brothers, "we'll go into the woods and get out a load of shingles." And in not much longer time the haying season had not yet come, but no time must be lost. "Now," said my father to my two elder brothers, we'll go into the woods and get out a load of shingles." port to that body says: "The average candle-power of these fifteen lights when measured was about 1,100 candles, or in exact figures, 1,111 candles. In other words each lamp on the average gave as much light as though about 1 100 candles were burning in its place. As compared with the electric lights used for lighting the streets of our cities generally, this is a very good showing. I had occasion some time nce to measure the light of a number the lamps used in the streets of New York city, and found that the best of them only reached 800 candles. It has been custom ary every since the introduction of electric lighting for the electric companies to call their ordinary street lights '2,000 candle their ordinary street lights '2,000 candle-power lights,' though they have not pos-sessed any such actual efficiency. If, there-fore, you were to hold your electric light company to their contract, they might reasonably claim that the term '2,000andle power' had become a technical expression, meaning only a light of the usual efficiency from 500 to 1,000 actual candle power by direct measurement."-New York

Free Trade. The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from pro-prietary medicines, no doubt has largely penefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles, for 10 cents. remain the same size.

TRANSPLANTING OF SKIN .- About three months ago a son of Colonel John G. Winter, aged about 10 years, of Waco, Tex., was very seriously burned, losing all the skin on the back from the top of his shoulder blades down to the hips, and even part of his thighs were burned. He has accomplishing of the feat developed fuel for the fires of "vaulting ambition," and the arrow that sped obedient to an unerring aim was the key that opened the way to boy's body was covered with his father's life's endless possibilities.

I have often thought in these days, when machinery furnishes an almost endless means, of which the books speak. After machinery furnishes an almost endless variety of toys for the young, that a check upon the energies is held by the law of compensation, and that fancy is pampered at the expense of the will. Let Young America remember that through his veins courses the best blood in the world—the Anglo-Saxon with its refining Norman strain. Its inmost quality is force, its clearest exponent individuality. The crest of an old Norseman was a pickax with the motto, "I'll find a way or make one." Let every boy bear in mind the old adage, "Where there's a will there's a way." As for me, whenever I am confronted with

A SHARP RETORT .- The following story although not local, is too good to drop into oblivion, and the Saunterer, to whom it was told, gives it circulation: In a Vermont sation: "She's a mighty pert gal—that's so. She's just my stripe, and will make a stavin' good wife."

I thought I saw danger ahead, so I hast-med to tell him that she could have her pick and choice from the best society, and was most probably engaged to Wallford.

"That's so," he said, quietly, without the slightest trace of feeling; "it would be mighty queer if she wasn't. But I reckon till seems that large tracts may be covered with water from other sources. Design a dound of the hotel. I don't care much for this yellin'. "He was alluding to a cadenza by one of the most famous orima donnas of the day.] "What's the time?"

Me pulled out his watch. It was such a glaring sham, so obviously bogus, that my eyes were fascinated by it. "You're lookin' at that watch," he said." "It's purty to look at, but she don't go worth a cent, and her price was \$125. I gobbled her up in Chatham street, day before yesterday, where told, gives it circulation: In a Vermont County Court an unpromising-looking witness was being badgered by a clean-cut lawyer, who stands high in his profession, and who, although well advanced in years and completely bald, prides himself upon his youthful appearance and personal presence. The point aimed at was to determine which of two barns, one of which was determined by fire was covered by insurance.

DR. JOHN BULL'S man busily at work dropping bars of soap into the crater.

"What in the world are you doing that for?" I inquired, totally unable to restrain Smith's Tonic Syrup.

FOR THE CURE OF FEVER AND AGUE, Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES the air, as magnificent and as grand as I had ever seen.

"There!" exclaimed the experimental stranger, "I reckon I have made as big a discovery as either of those scientific cusses, Wiggins or Proctor, ever did in their lives."

It was an odd way of setting geysers to work, and no doubt strictly original with the gentleman whom I saw trying it.

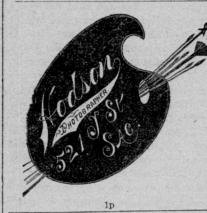
He set the Fan going and started the Lion, Lioness and Cubs to growling, The Bee-Hive, once the most beautiful of them all, is rapidly sinking into decay. The handsome cone still remains, but the geyser is no longer active. He dropped half a box of soap down the chimney of the Bee-Hive, which certainly started it rumbling and grumbling, and actually brought the scalding water half way up the cone, but it came no further, and gradually sunk away into the depths of the earth from which it had been unwillingly forced.—Yellowstone Park Letter.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedicine for it as toperiority over all remedicine for it as toperiority over all remedicine for it as toperiority over all remedicine for a cuperiority over all remedicine discovery of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear in the time testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fall to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families in to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in coure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in officent sample.

The proprietor of this cuper or Chills and Fever, or Chills and Fever, or C

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER. The majority of people believe that it requires but little skill to shoe a horse. It is a task, they think, for which an ordinary blacksmith is competent. This is far from being true. Many a fine animal has been



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SARSFIELD, of Sacramento, became fortunately possessed of certain valuable remedial agents. With these he effected in Sacramento and Central California remarkable cures, and drew the approving attention of many physicians. So widespread became the **fame of his remedies**, that business men were convinced of
their entire reliability, and of the truth of the **marvels** they accomplished. The
result has been the formation of a Company to aid him in putting these needs for
suffering humanity broadly upon sale. The Company has its Depot at No. 115EDDY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, but the medicines can be had of all reputable

The making of Certificates has related so largely to fraud, that the public has naturally grown suspicious of them. But those here referred to are by such prominent citizens, of such irreproachable character, and the cures are so well known, and the witnesses so easy to reach, that we make the references without any hesitation:

MRS. H. C. GOODRIDGE, 28 Hawthorne street, nine years in bed with Chronic Ulcers and unutterable pain, and abandoned by physicians. Permanently cured in less than four weeks. Certified to by Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, the well known philanthropist and President of the Kindergerten Association, San Francisco. FRANK CASSADY, Petaluma, Severe Hip Disease, over a year's standing. Cured permanently in thre months. Certified to by his uncle, Hon. James Denman, San Francisco, the widely-known and popular educator.

MRS. M. A. ADAMS, formerly of Sacramento, completely cured in four weeks at the residence of her biother, Benj. Welch, Master Car Builder, S. P. C., Sacramento, of Running Sore on the arm, of eight years' standing, and that had nearly sapped her life. MRS. L. P. ANDERSON, 710 Fleventh street, Sacramento, Swollen Limb of long standing.

W. S. DOAN, Sacramento, 33 years of Fever Sores. Cured in forty days. Certified to by Wm. Gutenberger, ex City Trustee, Sacramento; Alex. Neilson, John Driscoll and H. G. F. Root, proprietors Union Foundry, Sacramento, and others.

JACOB OLSEN, Sacramento, speedily cured of a Chronic Ulcer.

JAS. McCORMICK, Vice-President Bank of Redding, eight years' suffering from worst character of Rectal Ulcer. Permanently cured in three and one-half months.

[Note.—Nearly all these testimonials include reference to use of SARSFIELD'S BLGOD REMEDY, as well as of the ULCER SALVE.] W. A. DEAN, brother-in-law of M. H. DeYoung, of the San Francisco Chronicle, cured of aggravated Fistula in five weeks.

W. B. FITCH, Lincoln, Placer county, thirteen years of Hip Disease, cured in 11 months. [Was treated surgically ten years and given up by surgeons.] Mr. Fitch's brother was cured of Rheumatism of two years' standing by use of three bottles of the BLOOD REMEDY and one box of SALVE.

one box of SALVE.

REV. J. T. HUFF, Turner Station, Oregon (refers to Rev. Dr. Frost, Sacramente), eured of Blood Poisoning of many years by use of the BLOOD REMEDY and ULCER SALVE. His letter is a remarkably warm indorsement.

Let doubters refer to Hon. Ira. G. Hoitt, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Sacramento; L. A. Upson, Sacramento; A. D. Carvell (of Carvell Manufacturing Company), San Francisco: Judge Geo. E. Williams, Placerville; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lux (Miller & Lux), San Francisco: C. B. Corwin, 925 Market street, San Francisco; W. A. Hill (Pacific Wheel Works), Sacramento; Jackson Conrad, Washington, Yolo County; W. W. Morton, Reno; Taos. McCall, Michigan Bluff, Placer County.

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A BARGAIN! 40 Acres, 12 Miles from Loomis, in the Celebrated Fruit Belt of Placer County.

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THIS LAND IS NEARLY LEVEL, AND IS THIS LAND IS NEARLY LEVEL, AND IS all tillable and undergood fence; more than half cleared; 5 Acres in Grapes, and 5 Acres in Fruit Trees, all young and choice varieties.

The place has cost the present owners over \$2,000 in cash, and the time of two men for a year and a half, which added to the natural increase in value of the Land, makes it a great sacrifice to the owner, and a BARGAIN seldom offered to the buyer in this favored region.

There is a GOOD HOUSE, Barn and Well. The cultivation is done in a thorough manner, and presents a most favorable appearance.

The fare to Loomis is \$1 05, from which place it is only a short walk.

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS. No. 506 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, have always on hand a choice variety of Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc. E. J. CROLY. CARLE & CROLY, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, ARE PRE-pared to do all kinds of work in their line, in city or country. Principal place of business, Sacramento. Shop, No. 1124 Second street, pe-tween K and L. Postoffice Box No. 410, Sacra-

GUTENBERGER & CO. ACRAMENTO FOUNDRY, FRONT STREET, ng, Ship and Agricultural Machinery, It Dastings, Iron Rallings and Ornamental V Horse Powers and the best Ground Roller.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

CLINTON L. WHITE. A TTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOUTHWEST COR-ner Fifth and J streets, Rooms 10 and 11, Sutter Building, Sacramento, Cal. GROVE L. JOHNSON. A TTORNEY-AT-LAW, HAS REMOVED TO 504 J street, over L. L. Lewis & Co.'s store.tf

ED. M. MARTIN, TTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE AND RESI-dence, 603 I street, near corner Sixth, Sac-S. C. DENSON. W. H. BEATTY. C. H. OATMAN. BEATTY, DENSON & OATMAN,

A TTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW.
Offices: Metropolitan Block, over Metropolitan Theater, 425 K street, Sacramento, Cal.tf A. L. HART. A TTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE, west corner of Fifth and J streets. 12, 13 and 14, Sutter Building.

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and justicests. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth.

H. H. PIERSON, DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BE-meuto. Artificial Teeth inserted on Sold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for painless extrac-tion of teeth.

I. G. SHAW. DENTIST, CORNER TENTH AND J STREETS. Over Tuft's Drug Store. F. F. TEBBETS

DENTIST, 914 SIXTH STREET, opposite Congregational Church. PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. MRS. F. A. LOGAN,

MAGNETIC AND MIND CURE HEALER, has taken commodious parlors at No. 1113 Eighth street, between J and K. In addition to healing will hold Developing Circles, Monday and Thursday Evenings. DR. CHAS. E. PINKHAM, TOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SUR-geon. Office: 818 Eighth street, between and I. Residence, next door. Office hours:

Intil 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. Sacra mento, Cal. DRESSMAKERS!

MRS. E. CHATMAN, MISS R. MORTON,

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKERS,

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Fransisco it has no competitor, in point of numbe's, in its home and general circulation hr nighout the coast.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

EASTERN.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Charleston yesterday.....Ongress adjourned yesterday.....O'Donovan Rossa has suspended the publication of his paper.....A Convention of a so-called Na-river and harbor bill.....The passenger agents and railroad managers have come to an understanding in regard to passenger rates.....Arrangements have been made by the Postmaster-General for fast mail service between the East and Southwest Silver

serves.....G. F. Anderson, an alleged American Judge, has been sentenced at serves.....G. London to five years' penal servitude for swindling.....The Portuguese have occu-pied the fortress and bay of Tungi, in Zanzibar.....There is great excitement at Limerick, on account of the perpetration of extensive incendiarism in the surrounding country.....Austria is actively preparing for the coming struggle.....Silver in Lon

PACIFIC COAST .- The strike of the San Francisco carmen has ended.....The Fres-no Board of Trade is opposed to an extra Superior Judge.....C. H. Ross, a convicted burglar, escaped from the Portland, Or., jailA desperate street fight occurred at Nogales, A. T., between Americans and Mexicans.....The people of Orland are re-joicing over the the defeat of the Glenn county bill.....There is great activity in real estate at Fresno.....The San Carlos Apaches are stealing stock from the settlers.

A CHAMPION OF GOVERNMENTAL TYRANNY.

The San Francisco Chronicle is a living example of the truth of the proverb, "Hypocrisy is the only tribute which vice pays to virtue." It pretends to great friendship for the people; for the weak elements of society. Like Uriah Heap, it is "so humble," and, like Uriah Heap, its garb of humility is simply the disguise under which it may safely aid any scheme of rapacity and plunder in the promotion of which it may find employment. Recently the House of Representatives refused to make an appropriation of two millions of dollars claimed by the Central Pacific Railroad for carrying the mails and munitions of war over the leased lines operated in connection with the main line of road. This refusal was justified upon the theory that some time in the year 1896 or 1897 the road would owe the Government a large amount of money, growing out of a loan of credit under the Acts of 1862 and 1864. It was not contended by any member of the House of Representatives that the indebtedness of the road to the Government was due or that the obligation would mature prior to the future date already named. It was simply and openly claimed that at a future date-that is, about ten years hence—an obligation against the road would mature. The Government. however, employed the road in the performance of certain services for which it owed under the contract, and the implication of contract immediate payment. The question as to whether the obligation due from the road to the Government had current or future maturity has long since been adjudicated. The claim of the Government to the repayment of the credit extended to aid in the construction of the road, prior to the maturity of the bonds, has been the subject of judicial examination in the Supreme Court of the United States, and judgment has been rendered by that august tribunal in favor of the company. The House, however, in utter disregard of all the principles of commercial honesty, decided to so modify the terms of the agreement between the company and the Government that the payment of these \$2,000,000 which the Government had in its hands, should anticipate the maturity of the obligation due from the company to the Government.

And now comes the San Francisco Chronicle to declare that the Government of the United States, that is to say the people of the United States, in their aggregated capacity, are not bound by the rules of common or commercial honesty, which rest upon men in their individual capacity . that, whereas it is scoundrelism in an individual to repudiate the obligation of a contract, it is a virtue in an aggregated personality called Government. The essential character of men may always be determined by the theories congenial to their understanding. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that the advocate of scoundrelism in government is personally and privately honest through coercion. The person whose conception of honesty in dealings between an individual and the aggregated personality called Government finds apology for the repudiation of the obligation of a contract because the physical power to do so exists, would probably take advantage of any physical or legal power to practice the same vice in his own private conduct. The standards of justice in his own mind are low; he is therefore not conscious of the enormity of a wrong bound by the standards of honesty estabwhen committed by one who can do so ed for the States. To maintain its appearwithout legal accountability. Hence, we ance of hostility to corporations, the Chronfind the Chronicle saying: "There is no icle approves of one of the grossest acts of legal obstacle to prevent the Government from compelling the carrier to transport mails, troops, and the like, without any standard of honesty as revealed by this contract. It claims the right to be a party understand plain English and unambiguous wretched apology, resembles that of Lord observant or a party delinquent in a Clive, who, when convicted of having robbed the Indian Princes, replied: "Gentlemen, when I remember my opportunities. I marvel at my moderation." There being no legal obstacle to the commission of civil liberty to the exigencies of tempora greater act of tyranny and oppression, the Chronicle thinks that the railroad comto apologize for wanton acts of public dispany should be consoled for the loss of two millions by the reflection that it was not four or six, or some other greater sum.

This line of ethics runs on all-fours with

DAILY RECORD-UNION have taken the watch; there was no physimillions of dollars which is due to a corporation, takes forcible possession, and converts the money to its own use, upon the theory that ten years hence an obligation against the corporaout allegation that the corporation is attempting to commit any fraud, without any assumption that the corporation is not part of the obligation due from the corand the Chronicle, with enfeebled moral Courts. The same amount of conviction, comes to its rescue with the ergy and money expended

which is the supreme law of the land." says the Chronicle, "nowhere provides that Congress may not pass a law impairing the Foreign.—The rising at Rustchuk has been suppressed, and the leaders ordered to be shot.....Servia has called out her reliable to the states, and does not apply to the United States."

To the conception of the Chronicle, the zens to permit the passage of a law imzens of this country as against the action less of the injury which might be inflicted. scoundrelism to the mind of a scoundrel. had some dim notion that States and Governments were bound by the same law of conduct of individuals; that that pro- moved. ceeding which would be outrageous, monstrous and wrong in a State could not be lovely, honest and virtuous in a nation that the standard of honesty applicable to the dealings of individuals with each other should be maintained as between the States and individuals, or between individual citizens of a State. But, to the Chronicle's conception, the founders of the Government reserved the right to practice study he has made of the subject of laws this species of tyranny and outrage as one of the high and noble prerogatives of the General Government. At the time of the adoption of the Con-

the citizen was relegated to the States, and party intimately related to the questions the object of the framers of the Constitu- passed upon by the counsel, that his opintion of the United States was to protect ions there a are of necessity defensive of the citizens of the United States whose the client. The true counsel in examining impair the obligation of a past contract, to a client and as mes a judicial attitude, The group of powers prohibited by the a severe one, indee I, that his client may Constitution to the States, in which that not by reliance upon his judgment be led under consideration is found, is very significant and instructive. The Constitution to which we refer, will be impressed by says: "No State shall pass any bill of at- | the judicial calm that pervades it, and its tainder, ex post facto law, law impairing perfectly impartial treatment of the subthe obligation of a contract, or grant any ject in hand. There is no specious reasontitle of nobility." All these prohibitions ing in it, no technical pleas or avoidance, are grouped as cognate attributes of abso- but perfectly frank and dispassionate exlutism. Now, does the Chronicle contend amination of the new law in the light law impairing the obligation of a contract, or the granting of a title of nobility, by the Congress of the United States? The as the supreme law of the land, guaranteeing to the citizens of the United States protection against the usurpations of the old forms of monarchy and tyranny; and the Chronicle, as the pretended friend of the people, stands forth by the logic of its apology for Governmental dishonesty, to declare that there exists no legal obstacle to the passage of a bill of attainder, ex post facto law, law impairing the oblily prohibited to the General Government. oppression. The prohibition of these powzens of the United States by which the General Government is itself bound. Unanteed against the wrong of attainted law, the legislative dishonesty of impairing the obligation of a past contract, and associations, declares that the General

DEFEAT OF THE DAM BILL.

manner as grossly brutal as has ever been

resorted to by the most vulgar bully. The

Chronicle applauds, because it wishes to be

understood as the enemy to corporations.

Verily the surrender of great principles of

izing expediency is the office of fools; and

honesty is the congenial employment of

question involved is one between citizens cal obstacle to his doing so, nothing to re- of a common country, and whose interests strain him but that high principle of and purposes should be one. The friends honor which should animate the bosom of of the valley and of river navigation every honest highwayman. The Govern- would have been less than men had they ment, finding itself in possession of two not protested as they did against the menace of the bill. They witnessed all manner of "trades" made to secure its passage, and might, had they been so disposed, have laid them bare to public view. But they preferred to rest their case upor tion will mature. It does this with- its merits, and trust to the sense of common justice characteristic of American communities, to justify them. Let the advice given often before be heeded; hy a party observant of all the covenants be- draulic mining methods are not so abso tween itself and the Government, without lutely essential to the prosperity of any the slightest intimation or claim that any section of the State as to place in peril greater interests, that they may be proporation to the Government has matured; tected from the condemnation of the pitiful plea that the corporation ought to maintain the system in the face of the be content because no legal obstacle exists judgment of the Courts, and the legislato even a greater act of wrong and op- tion of Congress, if projected in other direction, would bring to the mining "The Constitution of the United States, regions greater prosperity than they can possibly secure by hydraulic mining. It is to be hoped the "slickens" question will not again be projected into legislation to permit the continuance of processes deis limited expressly to the States, and does structive of navigation and of river lands. That this question may be the more speedily put at eternal rest, and no longer framers of the Constitution deemed it a haunt investments and make uneasy the monstrous invasion of the rights of citi- valley people, let the Secretary of War be petitioned to extend the power given to pairing the obligation of contracts. him by Congress to proceed in the Courts Against this species of scoundrelism in to perpetually enjoin hydraulic mining. legislation it took pains to protect the citi- Until he is satisfied it has ceased, he cannot use the money set apart for restoration of the States; but it reserved to the Gov- and preservation of the Sacramento and ernment of the United States the power Feather rivers. It is the timely thing to to abrogate at will its undertaking, regard- do to urge him to satisfy himself, as he may. This is best for both mountain and and unmindful of the tyranny which valley; the sooner the question is taken would be established by that practice. out of the public mind the better for all; How soothingly congenial is any theory of the sooner vain hopes on the one side, and tremulous fears on the other, are ended The framers of the Constitution evidently the better for all. For twelve years the contention has been maintained-let it be now ended, and the clog to the wheels of natural honesty which should guide the valley and mountain development be re-

A LEGAL OPINION.

In another part of this issue there is printed the opinion of the General Solicitor of the Southern Pacific Company, upon the effect and tendency of the interstate commerce law. The acknowledged high legal attainments of Colonel Haymond, his clearness in reasoning, and the special affecting the transportation question, will command for his opinion the widest reading, and invite the closest scrutiny. The misapprehension should not obtain bestitution the preservation of the rights of cause a legal adviser is retained by a to his injury. Whoever reads the opinion

that no legal obstacle exists to the passage of the Constitution, the decisions of the of a bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or Courts and the policy of the Government. It is not our purpose to recapitulate the argument or distract from the reading attention the opinion should have, by synop-Constitution was a bill of rights established tical reviews. Any attempt of that kind would be as unsatisfactory as unjust. But we may, without injustice to the document, indicate in this place the chief conclusions reached. It is the opinion of the solicitor that the short and long haul clause that has been so much debated, if construed without prejudice and in the light of the history of transportation, legislation, Court decisions and the Constitution does not inhibit the charge by railroad gation of a contract, or the granting of companies of a greater sum for a short than titles of nobility by the Congress of the for a long haul in the same direction, so United States, simply because the exercise long as the charge for the short haul is of these powers was denied to the States by just and reasonable. That is to say, the the National Constitution, and not express- justice and reasonableness of the charge for a short haul is not affected by the fact It was clearly the intention of the Consti- that the carrier, under the imperative and tution to protect the citizens of the United unyielding demands of commercial compe-States against all these acts of tyranny and tition, carries for a longer distance, for compensation less than that which justice ers to the State establishes standards of and reasonableness would warrant him in public honesty for the States, and guaran- making. That it is not undue preference tees a degree of civil liberty to the citi- or discrimination against places to carry short of the long haul, but within it, for instance, products out of a section to a seader the Constitution a citizen is guar- coast for cost, or even less than cost of carriage, rather than lose the transportation blood, the injustice of an ex post facto entirely or put an embargo on the movement of the product. He points out that commerce makes no invidious distinctions. the monstrous absurdity of granting titles and that those places and persons which of nobility. All these Acts are prohibited by natural situation, do not come within to the States in a single sentence. And the operation of its laws should not be now comes a pretended friend of civil lib- heard to complain that transportation aderty and popular rights, and for the pur- vantages are not given them equal to those pose of disguising its illicit practice of that competition and natural commercial commerce with corporations and monetary situation give to others, so long as the charge made to them for transportation Government has reserved to itself the service is just and reasonable. For the right of exercising all these attributes of methods of reasoning employed that lead him up to this conclusion, and the law bsolutism-that the Government is not which fortifies it, the opinion should read carefully and in detail. It will be found so simple, lucid, concisely stated, and so free from wordy entanglement and legal tyranny which has characterized the Gov- phraseology, that the reading is at once instructive and entertaining, and within ernment of the United States in all its histhe capacity of any layman competent to tory. The Government is a party to a

> the doctrine of the reservation of all rights Herald. and powers in the States not expressly

the State from all control whatever of lines of transportation related to interstate commerce. But the solicitor holds that the Courts will maintain the centralizing THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND class of legislation, and that the part of wisdom and patriotism is to accept the

situation and fairly try the experiment. This branch of the opinion will, for its political significance, be read with profound interest, and will unquestionably evoke comment and earnest debate throughout the whole country. The solicitor stands not alone in holding to this view. Others have entertained the same belief concerning the tendency of Federal legislation. Some of the most incisive and broadest-minded essavists and profoundest thinkers and jurists of the age concur in the conclusion reached, and for some months past the subject has been one of the chief topics to which their monographs in the leading reviews of the day have been devoted.

"SLICKENS" being now out of the way, why not take up the anti-advertising bill and make it a law? Why not take up the bill for which Senator McCudden has labored assiduously with honor to the country and himself-the bill to protect mesenger boys from Barbary Coast influences, and make it a law also? Who can advance any good reasons why either bill should be permitted to die?

THE people of San Francisco are to be ongratulated upon the fact that after all these years of endeavor they are at last ssured of the erection of a new Postoffice building in that city.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

on to Rev. Father McGlynn. The Irish revolutionary veterans will have a reunion at New York to-day.

The Contra Costa Board of Trade has been organized at Martinez with 170 mem

At Evansville, N. M., a miner's cabin was blown to atoms by the explosion of a box of giant powder. The taking of testimony in the Lynch-

Vandever Congressional contest case began at Los Angeles Thursday. James Phelan, the San Francisco capitalist, is going to erect a hotel at Santa Cruz that will rival the Del Monte.

The British Government intends to call the attention of the Vatican to Archbishop Croke's letter advising the non-payment of Jim Larkins and Pat Fitzgerald, two

pugilists, fought twelve rounds in the din-ng-room of a private residence on Long Island, Thursday. Near Duncan, N. M., two rivals over a California girl settled the question as to who was the best man, with shotguns. One

was buried yesterday.

Pastor Pentecost, of the Congregational Church at Newark, N. J., will be asked to resign for preaching sermons favoring Henry George's theories.

It is said on authority that there is no likelihood that the Holy See will take other than the most favorable view of the attitude of Cardinal Gibbons and the American bishops toward the Knights of Labor.

The plans for an agricultural college

bids will be called for forthwith. Word has been received at Montreal that

on Thursday last a large gang of men, together with two engines and a snowplow, were caught in a snow-slide at Sel-kirk, when six of the men were smothered before they could be got out. A dispatch from Berlin to the London Morning Post says: M. de Lesseps is coming here to offer assurances of French neutrality in the event of war in eastern Europe in exchange for Germany's sup-

SAN FRANCISCO AND VICINITY.

port in the settlement of the Egyptian

question in conformity with French aspira-

Robert Roxby, a pioneer sea captain,

The tramp arrested at Mayfield is not Pete Olsten, the murderer. Golden has been acquitted of the charge of attempting to poison his wife. The messenger boys of the Western Union Telegraph are on a strike at Oak-

Joseph Young, a mechanic, had his lett hand struck and badly mangled by a three-ton hammer at the Pacific Rolling Mills

A Suiter-street horse car ran over some explosive which made a loud detonation Thursday afternoon on Market street, but

material damage resulted. Henry P. Shedd, a clerk in the United States Circuit Court, was arrested Thursday on a warrant sworn out by Elizabeth

Welsh, charging him with perjury. The body of Francis Sheridan, who dis appeared a month ago, was found float-ing in the bay Thursday. It is sup-posed that he fell off a wharf and was

A number of prominent Free Masons of the city are contemplating the formation of a social club to be-composed entirely of Masons, on the plan of the Acacia Club of Buffalo, N. Y.

On an affidavit filed Thursday, by James E. Bering, Judge Toohy ordered that Daniel Hayes, who killed his father, Wm. Hayes, be taken before the Commissioners of Insanity and examined as to his mental con-

The Examiner announces that it has become the exclusive property of William R. Hearst, the son of its former proprietor. It will be conducted in future on the same lines and policies which characterized its career under the control of Senator Hearst. The San Francisco Socialists have deided to celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the Paris commune by a grand ball and entertainment at Ixora Hall, on Sun-

day, March 20th, the proceeds to be given in support of the condemned men in Chi-cago and socialistic propaganda. H. M. de Young has filed an affidavit with the Clerk of Department No. 3 of the Superior Court, alleging that it was necessuperior Court, alleging that it was necessary for him to have access to the ledgers and cash-books of the Morning Call and Evening Bulletin for the years 1875 and 1876, in order to make a proper defense in the libel suit instituted against him by George K. Fitch. The Court has made the desired order.

understand plain English and unambiguous sentences.

The latter part of the opinion is devoted to a brief and pointed consideration of the political drift and tendency of this class of legislation. It is clearly stated to be the opinion of the solicitor that the steady movement of the country is toward a more centralized and stronger form of Government; that the implied warrant of powers to the Federal Government is being more and more literally interpreted, and the doctrine of the reservation of all rights LATE Hours .- Children nowadays must

the high-minded, chivalrous highwayman, who robs a stage-load of passengers of their purses, and tenderly leaves to some lady ber watch moved to merciful generosity belief the bill to permit the conferred upon the Federal Government by the Constitution, more and more naryou all put the best apples on the top of renewing old hydraulic mining processes rowed and retired. Under the law in the basket?" asked a city man of the fruit her watch, moved to merciful generosity behind them, will restore confidence in the by the discovery that it was the gift of her dead mother. The honest fellow could be dead mother that it was the gift of her dead mother. The honest fellow could be dead mother that it was the gift of her dead mother. The honest fellow could be dead mother that it was the gift of her dead mother. The honest fellow could be dead mother than processes rowed and retired. Under the law in the basket? asked a city man of the fruit question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds that the basket? asked a city man of the law in question Colonel Haymond holds FOREIGN TOPICS.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Insurgent Leaders Shot-Servian Re serves Called Out - American Swindler Convicted.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD UNION.)

THE BULGARIAN UPRISING. Speedy Suppression of the Outbreak by

the Authorities.

Sofia, March 4th .- The Government authorities have placed under arrest thirty persons, including Karaveloff and Tsapoff who were found to be in communication with the insurgents at Silistra and Rustchuk. They are also charged with being implicated in a plot to enlist thirty armed men for the purpose of creating a disturb-ance here and adding to the complication with which the Regency have to contend.
The rising at Rustchuk has been entirely suppressed. All the insurgent officers were either taken prisoners, killed or wounded in battle with loyal troops, or drowned.
The insurgents after agreeing the lovel. The insurgents, after arresting the loyal officers and commander of the garrison summoned the infantry to surrender, which refused to do. Firing then began the mutineers were attacked by the militia, and forced to retreat. They we pursued and driven into the Danube the infantry. The revolters took to the boats and endeavored to escape, but their boats and endeavored to escape, but their boats were stopped by a gunboat, and they were compelled to yield. The Loyalists entered Silistra without opposition. They found there the corpse of Colonel Kristoff, commander of the garrison, who had been killed by his men. The other officers escaped into Roumania.

SHOOTING THE LEADERS.

LONDON, March 4th .- A dispatch to the Times from Bucharest states that several persons were killed in the fighting at Silistria between the insurgents and loyal troops. Two officers and sixteen privates who engaged in the revolt were captured and shot.

Sofia, March 4th.—Leaders of the re-volt at Rustchuk have been ordered to

PARIS, March 4th .- A telegram from Giurgevo says: Risings have taken place at Tiernova and other places, and that in-surgents are reported to be masters of affairs at Tiernova. Communication between Sofia and the provinces is interrupted Anarchy is spreading in Bulgaria.

SERVIAN RESERVES CALLED OUT. VIENNA, March 4th.—Servia, as a precau-tionary measure, in the view of trouble in Bulgaria, has sent troops to the frontier. It is also reported that the Servian reserves have been called out.

The Catholic Church and the Knights of Labor.

ROME, March 4th.—Monsignor Straniero, in his report to the Vatican on the condition of the Catholic Church in the United States, gives a statement concerning th ation called Knights of Labor. thinks the society honest in its endeavors to secure the objects of its organization, which are peaceful, and in that belief the large mass of workingmen have given it their support. Religious or political feeling does not control the society as a body The objects sought to be obtained are gen erally made known when particular action of the body is decided upon. The question, as a social problem, has its interest centered in America, and disturbances have occurred between members of this body
A serious accident occurred at Huachuca and those who have opposed them, and the citizens of the United States whose citizenship had root primarily in the States of which they were residents against that species of legislative tyranny which would self, in fact, of the relation of an advocate the citizenship had root primarily in the States of which they were residents against that species of legislative tyranny which would self, in fact, of the relation of an advocate the citizenship had root primarily in the States of which they were residents against that sometimes with the authorities, but it is station, south of Benson, A. T., where Charles Murray was wounded by the accident of Benson, A. T., where Charles Murray was wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he had in his possession, the ball hitting him in the right thigh. members of the Catholic Church and should be properly heard before the edic building at Corvallis, Or., to cost \$20,000, have been approved by the State Board of Education. The money has been subscribed by citizens of Benton county, and which will be called for forthwith. An American Sentenced to Penal Servit

> ude. LONDON March 4th .- An indictment has been found against George Franklin An-derson, the alleged American Judge who is accused of swindling Charles Deakin, o Susquehanna, Pa., out of large sums money, under the pretense that he was prosecuting a suit for the recovery of a large English estate to which Deakin was cor vinced that he was an heir. Anderson upon being arraigned to-day, pleaded not guilty and defended himself. He was con-victed and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

The European Earthquake.

ROME, March 4th.-One person to-day vas taken alive from the ruins at Diano Marino, and a whole family were rescue from a cellar in Taggia. They all have been immured since the first shocks of Engineers report only a fecurred. houses safe in Oneglia. It is necessary to build huts for the accommodation of 000 persons, rendered homeless by earth

NICE, March 4th .- Another slight shock of earthquake has been felt here. Grevy to Congratulate Emperor William

Paris, March 4th .- It is stated that President Grevy will send a special envoy to Berlin to congratulate the Emperor on the approaching ninetieth anniversary of

President of the Reichstag. BERLIN, March 4th .- Herr Weddell Pre dorf was to-day elected President of the Reichstag. He received 184 votes. Two ballots were cast for Dr. Wandthorst, and 9 were cast blank.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed February 26, 1887.]
August 1, 1881—George H. Harvey to Mrs.
Susan Harvey—East half of lot 6, F and G.
Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.
February 21, 1887—S. A. D. White and wife to
Charles J. and Julia Thielbahr—Lot 2, O and P.
Twenty-six and Twenty-seventh streets, \$1,400.

Twenty-six and Twenty-seventh streets, \$1,400.

[Filed February 28, 1887.]

January 22, 1887.—G. G. Pickett, receiver, to James A. Banister-East half of lot 7, F and G, Ninth and Tenth streets; \$525.

February 24, 1887.—Hiram Fugitt to Don Ray—Half interest in a lot in Ferris' addition to the town of Galt; \$500.

February 28, 1887.—A. G. Tryon to C. S. Single-ton—West three-quarters and the south half of the east quarter of lot 1, K and L, Fifth and Sixth streets; \$11,800.

February 28, 1887.—Mrs. S. A. Hays to H. C.

the east quarter of 16t 1, K and L, Fith and Sixth streets; \$11,800.
February 28, 1887—Mrs. S. A. Hays to H. G. Hays—West 25½ feet of lot 3, 3 and K, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.
February 21, 1887—Benjamin F. and Annie L. Sprague to J. W. Angrave—West one-third of lots 1, 2 and 3, block 19, town of Gait, \$1.000.
May 2, 1881—Lucy A. Whitesides to Elvira E. Marshall—The fractional west half of the north half of the northwest quarter of section 15, township \$ north, range 5 east, containing 15 acres; \$185.
February 28, 1887—Milton Twiggs to Mrs. Eliza 8mith—East quarter of lot 6, I and J, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets; \$775.

Filed March 1, 1887.]
February 25, 1887.—V. Brockenauer to John Bechtol—West half of lot 5, J and K, Twenty-first Bechtol—West half of lot 5, J and K, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

March 1, 1887—Mary Berger to Jacob Griesel—East half of lot 7, 1 and J, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; \$1,050.

March 1, 1887—George W. Nichols to Johanna Sprock—North half of northeast quarter of section 27, township 6 north, range 5 east.

February 10, 1887—Sacramento Lumber Company to Ami Kimball—East half of lot 5, O and P, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

March 1, 1887—C. F. Trask to Adelia A. Trask.

—Portions of sections 15 and 16, township 6 north, range 4 east, containing about 80 acres.

[Filed March 2, 1887.]

February 24, 1887—Edwin Van Every to Henry Marks—East quarter of lot 2, K and L, Fourth and Fifth streets; \$6,000.

March 1, 1887—Amos Norris and wife to August J. Pommer—East quarter of lot 3, and all of lot 4, O and P, Twenty-second and Twenty-bird streets; \$1,100 of lot 4, 0 and P, Iwenly-second and Iwenly-third streets; \$1,100.

February 28, 1887—Sylvester Tryon and E. B.
Merrilli to N. D. Rideout—Lots 1 and 2, H and I,
Tenth and Eleventh streets; \$12,000.

February 28, 1887—R. A. Fisk to John H. Sharp
and wife—Lot 4, M and N, Twenty-sixth and
Twenty-seventh streets; \$700.

March 3, 1887.—Patrick Riley and wife to Anna Wojciehouski—North 80 feet of the west half of lot 8, E and F, Thirteeuth and Fourteenth streets; \$900.

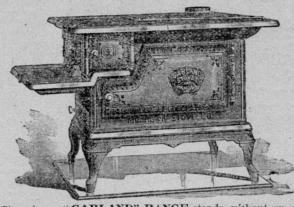
[Filed March 4, 1887.]
March 1, 1887—Isaac Hall and wife to Orlando Smith—Portion of the west half of east half of the northeast quarter of section 2, township 7 north, range 5 east; \$3,500.

The Board of Directors of the American Trotting Association elected John H. Steiner of Philadelphia Secretary, and M. L. Willhams of Detroit, Treasurer.

ONLY 40, NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FOR \$28.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

"GARLAND" Stove-Range!



The above "GARLAND" RANGE stands without an equal on the Pacific Coast, and every one is warranted. Large oven, heavy castings, quick baker, and burns the least fuel of any RANGE in the world. Send for one of these RANGES, as they are a treasure in any house. Below we give the LIST OF FURNITURE that we give with them at \$28:

Iron Pot, Dipper, Ladle, 1 Ladle,
1 Nutmeg Grater,
3 Pie Plates,
1 Dust-pan,
1 Steamer,
1 Cake Cutter, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Iron Kettle, 1 Spider, 1 Spoon, 1 Poker, 1 Broiler, 2 Drinning Pay 2 Dripping Pans, 1 Cake Turner, 1 Lifter, 1 Biscuit Cutter,

3 Pudding Pans, 1 Shovel, 2 Covers, 1 Pepper, 1 Scraper, 1 Joint Pipe, 1 Griddle, 1 Skimmer, 1 Fork, 1 Tea Kettle.

Now is the time if you want a BARGAIN in a COOK STOVE. Send for

LEWIS& Nos. 502 and 504 J street and 1009 Fifth street.

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN-MARCH 5, 1887.

TO-DAY'S SALE!

In yesterday's issue we explained to the readers of this paper what we meant by Saturday's sales, and to-day we promised you a list of articles on sale, as near as space and small type will permit. We want to make it your interest to trade with us. Therefore, our aim will be to come as near the truth in describing our goods and representing them to our customers, as good judgment will permit. Goods represented in our sale to-day are the remains from large lots that sold rapid, and of goods that have been slow to go, for what reason we do not know, unless that the patterns are not the most desirable. The center of our Dry Goods Department will represent tables piled high with many lines of goods, and we can say, without exaggeration, that we will offer more remnants to-day than we have for many days before.

Remnants of Silks, Black and Colored, Silk Velvets, Velveteens, Satins, Silk Plushes, Dress Goods, in lengths from 2 yards to 15, 18 and 20 yards.

Curtain Laces in remnants. Lace Curtains in pairs. Mikado Curtains in pairs of 7 yards, marked to \$1 50 and \$1 75. Ecru Antique Lace Curtains as low as \$2 75 per pair, and up to \$5. The above Laces are worth more than a passing notice to-day.

Remnants in Flannels, Calicoes, Sheetings, from 11 to 21 yards in width. Muslins, Ginghams, Shirtings, Tickings, Crashes, Table Linens and Waterproofs.

Remnants in Cambrics, all colors, from 1 to 6 yards in length, at 3 cents a yard, a saving to the buyer of 2 cents

on each yard. Combination Dress Patterns, in allwool, in plaids, stripes and plain to match, marked as low as \$5 25, running up in price to \$7 75.

All-wool Dress Patterns, French Serge, with silk stitched flowers to

match, \$7 50. Astrakhan-trimmed and Braided Suits, in late shades, at \$8 and \$10. We have some 50 of these patterns. We've marked them low in hopes they will go. We thought we were selling them

low when we asked 50 per cent. more. We have quite a variety of Ladies' Wraps and Dolmans, Walking Jackets and Light-weight Newmarkets of last season's style, that we are offering low, say not what the material cost.

let alone the trimmings and making. We must speak of Misses' Niggerhead Cloth Walking Jackets (sizes, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years); colors, Navy Blue and Brown. We shall close this lot at \$3 75: do not miss to see them.

Remember, 25 cents will buy a Ladies' Jacket, made of Ladies' Cloth, braided, suitable for a house jacket.

We have a large-size Sealskin Jacket. that sold in its time for \$50; we have marked it \$7 for to-day.

One Beaver Fur Cape (good for anyone wanting such an article, \$20); we have marked it \$7 50. One Black Bearskin Cape!-We

have sold some 25 of them for \$15 each. We consider them low; this last one is \$7 25. One Hudson Bay Sable Fur,

Extra-size Cape, with large turn-down collar, with tabs. We will not comment on the value of this fur, but say that it is genuine, and our closing price a mere nothing-\$7 75. Two Large-size Angora White Goatskins, two yards long and one yard

wide, for \$2 25. Also, 10 Wildcat

Skin Mats (lined), with tail, \$1 50. The above two articles are very useful. and of a reduction of nearly one-half. In our Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Furnishing Goods, we have a variety of goods laid out to close. A lot of Men's Odd Coats (wool), \$1 25: a lot of Wool Pants for \$1 25 and \$1 50; Gents' Satin Dress Scarfs, 10 cents each; Men's Fancy Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs, 10 cents; one lot of Men's Cotton Socks, 2 pair for 5 cents; six Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs (men's) for 25 cents, and so on; one lot of Fancy Striped Undershirts and Drawers, for 25 cents; a Fine Chamois Skin (small), for 5 cents; larger sizes, for 20 cents; a Bar of Mottled Castile Soap, for 10 cents: a first-rate Whisk Broom,

for 8 cents; a 5-pound Box of New Crop Japan Tea, for \$1 50. In our Fancy Goods Department many grand offers. For instance, Children's Wool Hose, extra quality, for 15 cents; a very good article for 10 cents. Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, 5 cents, and still down. Ladies' Polka-dot Ties, 2 for 5 cents. Ladies' Cape Linen Collars, 5 cents. A large variety of Ladies' Chemises, slightly soiled, from 25 to 90 cents; a little soap and water will make them perfect. Ladies' Nightgowns, from 50 cents to \$1 25; condi-

tion the same as above.

Our offerings in Millinery will be something of a surprise, as we have some excellent values in Hats and Caps that we wish to close. Say a Boys' Silk Plush Cap or Turban for 25 cents : some a little better for 35, 40 and 50cents. These goods but a short time ago were selling for nearly double. Misses' and Children's School Hats (sailor shape), in mixed braid, 25 cents. Misses' Felt Walking Hats, 20 cents, and so along through several lines. Our intention was to give you the prices on some of our Boots and Shoes, but space will not permit. Only, for instance, we have a few pair of P. Kelley's Patent in Men's Fine Calf Sewed, for \$2, and a Boys' Calf offered for \$1, in Ruff for \$50 enter A Aug. for \$1; in Buff, for 50 cents. And Ladies' French Kids, for \$2. German Felt Slippers, in gents' and ladies', for 50 cents, and so on down the line and up to 10 o'clock P. M. Yours, etc., C. H. GILMAN.

RED HOUSE

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.



Speedily and permanently cured by using Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. There are counterons, Boston. Sold by all dealers. ap24-1yTuTh8&w1y

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA! THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER AND

TONIC ALTERATIVE IN USE. It cures disease originating from a disordered state of the Blood or Liver. It invigorates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, relieving Dyspepsia. Indigestion and Constipation; restores the Appetite and increases and begins the Flesh. It stimulates the Liver and Hidneys to healthy action, Purifies the Blood and Beautifies the Complexion. Sold by all Druggists.

J. R. GATES & CO. 417 Sansome Street, S. F.

"MEISTERSCHAFT" SYSTEM German, French, Spanish and Italian.

WAIR-SPEAKING KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED



Good Educational Chance. PRENCH (PARISIAN), GERMAN (VERNAC-Pular), Spanish (Castil.), Italian, Hebrew, Arithmetic, Bookkeping, etc., taught in private lessons, single or in classes, by an acknowledged scholar of unrivaled success in these languages. Fluent and correct conversation guaranteed in two mouths. Highest recommendations and references. For prospectus, etc., address or call on D& BERSON, 518 N street.

2ptfTuThs

Beacon Light Oil Company!

A. BLACKMAN & CO.. A GENTS, DEALERS IN ILLUMINATING and Lubricating OILS, 1115 Front st., bet. K and L, Sacramento. Main Office, 51; Front st., San Francisco. 4p

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Clume Opera House—Clara Morris.
Baseball to-morrow—Stocktons vs. Altas.
Verein-Eintracht annual masquerade,
Lecture on the Charleston earthquake.
Wad-el-Ward's lecture to-morrow.
Lily of the Valley Lodge—This evening.
Democratic city ticket.
Germania Lodge, I. O. O. F.—Monday evening.
Sacramento Commandery, K. T.—This evenng.

Auction Sale. By Bell & Co., this morning. Business Advertisements. atest gaiters at O'Brien's rimmer wanted-Millinery department. Lost—Bunch of keys. Red House—Sales to-day.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reports from all over this section of the State showed that the weather yesterday afternoon was clear or cloudy, the storm being over. From most places it was reported to be exceedingly pleasant, as in Sacramento. The reports received at the railroad office at 7 A. M. yesterday showed the weather at that hour and for the previous twenty-fours to have been as follows: Sacramento Division, Central Pacific—Truckee, foggy. Summit, cloudy; 1 inch of snow fallen. Cisco, cloudy; 8 inches snow. Emigrant Gap, cloudy; 6 inches snow. Blue Canyon, snowing; 4 inches. Gold Run, Colfax and Newcastle, cloudy. Auburn, cloudy; 1 inch of rain. Rocklin, cloudy; .80 of an inch.

cloudy; 80 of arrinch.

California Pacific—South Vallejo, cloudy; .10 of an inch of rain fallen. Napa, clear; .10 of an inch. Calistoga, cloudy; .42 of an inch. Suisun, cloudy; .16 of an inch. Elmira, cloudy; .11 of an inch. Davisville, cloudy; .13 of an inch. Woodland, cloudy; .30 of an inch. Knights Landing, cloudy; .30 of an inch. Dunnigan, cloudy; .80 of an inch. Williams, cloudy; .90 of an inch. Williams, cloudy; .90 of an inch. Orland Willows, cloudy; .60 of an inch. Orland cloudy; .73 of an inch. Corning, cloudy

California and Oregon-Lincoln, cloudy California and Oregon—Lincoln, cloudy: 12 hours rain. Wheatland, cloudy: 13 hours rain. Marysville, cloudy: .40 of an inch of rain fallen. Biggs, cloudy: 7 hours rain. Chieo, cloudy: .33 of an inch. Nord, cloudy: .50 of an inch. Tehama, cloudy: .60 of an inch. Red Bluff, cloudy: .45 of an inch. Redding, cloudy: .20 of an inch. Delta, clear: .33 of an inch. McCloud, clear. Dunsmuir, Edgewood and Montague cloudy. tague, cloudy.

The Late Judge S. B. McKee.

The Superior Court met in bank yesterday, presiding over a meeting of the Sacramento bar, called to take action expressive of the deep regret felt at the death of ive of the deep regret felt at the death of the late ex-Supreme Court Justice Samuel Bell McKee. Eloquent eulogistic remarks were made by Grove L. Johnson and A. P. Catlin, and on motion, a committee of five—consisting of Grove L. Johnson, S. C. Denson, J. N. Young, S. S. Holl and A. L. Hart—was appointed to draft resolutions of respect and condolence, and report them at a future meeting. After appropriate remarks by Judges Armstrong and Van Fleet the Court, in bank, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the deceased jurist.

Sons of St. George.-Benbow Lodge, No. 229, was instituted by District Deputy Williams on Wednesday night last at the Young Men's Institute Hall. Twenty-six Englishmen became members of this, the pioneer lodge of Northern California. The lowing officers were elected and installed for the term: P. P., R. S. Foizey; P., R. Meller; V. P., Edward Vaughan; Sec., N. H. Charlsworth; Treas., Wm. Gent; Asst. Sec., Wm. Taylor; First Mess., —; Second Mess., Thomas Foizey; Chap., Thomas H. Cecil; I. Sen., N. H. Chinn; O. Sen., R. Cory; Trustees, E. J. Boden, Jas. Knowles was in light marching order, so far as feathers were concerned and his tail had and Ed. Martin. After the ceremonies were concluded an adjournment was taken to Fisher's Restaurant, where a bountiful supper had been prepared. After due justice had been done to the good things pro vided, speeches and songs were in order until the wee small hours. . A very enjoyable time was had, and one that will be long remembered by those who were pres-

COURT ITEMS .- In Department Two of the Superior Court yesterday, sentence in the case of The People vs. John Norton was continued one week. Motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial will be made, and defendant's counsel will probably, if it is denied, take the case to the Supreme Court on appeal.....In the case of The People vs. E. L. Cox, who recently pleaded guilty of an assault with a deadly weapon upon John Senn, whom he sho and seriously wounded during a difficulty between them on L street several months ago, the Court sentenced the defendant to twelve months in the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$200, in default of payment imprisonment to be continued at the rate of \$2 for each day.

THE END OF IT .- The testimony in the case of the People vs. D. M. Burns and his bondsmen, F. S. Freeman and N. Schardin, to recover \$31,700, the amount of the deficiency claimed by Controller Dunn to exist in Burns' accounts, was all in on Thursday, and that afternoon and yesterday morning were devoted to the argument of the case. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants, nine jurors voting that way, and two for the plaintiff, while the other was all at sea, and unable to find a verdict that would express his views.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET .- The Democratic City Central Committee did a great deal of buttonholing and wrestling yesterday to secure a body for its ticket, and finally added to it the following: Auditor, W. A. Henry; Collector, C. T. Naghel; Fire Commissioner, Chris Wahl. There is now but one vacancy on the ticket—a can didate for Assessor is wanted. The com mittee almost persuaded a gentleman to "stand in" yesterday, but did not settle it positively on the spot, and he slipped away

NEW CITIZENS .- The following foreignborn residents have been admitted to citizenship in the Superior Court : Meinrad Steinauer, a native of Switzerland, on the Steinauer, a native of Switzerland, on the testimony of F. C. Knauer and J. Danioth: Rhody Schestag, Germany, on the testimony of John Sullivan and James Backrath; James G. Corcoran, Canada, on the testimony of B. H. Preston and T. F. Phillips; Leone Girrode, Italy, on the testimany of Louis Caffaro and Mike Keiser.

K street, a large lot of ladies' clothing, trunks, bedspreads, sheets, pillow-slips and shams, towels, etc. Also, lady's circular, costing \$75. Also, furniture, carpets and lounges, five cases Gold-dust mackerel, piano cover and stool, etc.

THE FINEST JOB PRINTING is done at Goode Bros., Fifth street, bet. I and J. *

Do not fail to read our remarks in our advertising space to-day. Red House. *

No Piano but the "Mathushek" has the tuning pins bushed into a solid iron frame. John F. Cooper.

THE WEATHER DURING FEBRUARY.

The average temperature for February was the lowest ever recorded at this station since records were first kept, which was in 1853, although the lowest temperature ever recorded in February was lower than the present one, being as low as 21° in 1884. The average monthly velocity of wind that usually passes this station in February is 4,710 miles. This month gave 6,305, or an excess of 1,605 miles; in fact more wind passed over this city than has ever before been recorded for this month. The rainfall for this month has been greater upon only three occasions in 38 years, being February, 1850, 8,50 inches; 1867, 7,10 inches, and 1878, 8,04 inches, while this month has 6,28 inches. This month is 3.40 inches in excess of the average for 38 years. The month under discussion can therefore be said to be one of abnormal meteorological features, such as the lowest mean temperature ever recorded, the greatest amount of wind, and the third in excessive precipitation. Accompany this comparative table will be found a brief summary of the weather for February, 1887:

FEBRUARY.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Mean barometer	30.10	30.19	30.11	30.17	30.14	30.04	30.14	30.08	30.02
Mean temperature	55.0	46.0	53,5	46.3	46.0	46.9	54.0	53.3	44.7
Mean humidity	73.0	68.5	82.2	74.1	68.3	79.7	73.8	81.5	76.7
Highest temperature	73.5	64.0	67.0	62.8	71.7	71.0	70.0	72.7	67.0
owest temperature	33.0	30.0	40.0	30.9	22.0	21.0	39.8	38.0	30.0
Total rainfall	3.88	1.83	5.06	2.40	1.11	4.46	.49	.29	6.28
Prevailing wind	N.	SE.	SE.	SE.	N.	N.	NW.	NW.	S.
Jaximum velocity	33	32	22	27	23	33	31	32	33
fonthly velocity	3,877	4,442	4,038	5,176	3,817	5,170	4,851	4,065	6,305
otal clear days	11	16	7	11	19	17	18	17	8
otal fair days	11	4	11	11	8	5	8	11	11
otal cloudy days	6	9	10	6	1	7	2	0	9
otal days rain fell	9	10	13	10	4	10	6	3	14
lighest river	20.0	13.6	26.6	16.2	11.7	17.6	18.0	25.0	186
lowest river	8.0	11.3	20.5	11.0	9.4	10.1	161	19.8	10.3
Monthly range	12.0	2.3	6.1	5.2	2.3	7.5	1.9	5.2	8.3

Summary for February, 1887: Daily average temperature for the month, at 4 a. m., 40.7°; 12 m., 47.0°; 7 p. m., 46.4°; monthly average, 44.7°; highest and lowest temperature for the month, at 4 a. m., 49° and 33.7°; at 12 m., 54.5° and 36.5°; at 7 p. m., 60.5° and 37°; average highest and lowest temperature for the month, 52.2° and 37.4°; highest and lowest temperature during the month, 67° and 30°; average hourly velocity and prevailing direction of the wind for the month, at 4 a. m., 8.9 miles, from the southeast; at 12 m., 12.2 miles, from the northwest; at 7 P. M., 8 miles, from the south There were four light frosts and six killing frosts during the month.

SERGEANT JAMES A. BARWICK,
Observer, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Sacramento, California.

Climatic Map of California.

A map has just been compiled and pubished by the Southern Pacific Company, crayon, is preparing a large-size double showing comparisons between the climate sheet of eight pages of his illustrated jour-California in equability and desirability of climate. The map is in colors which denote the isothermal belts of the State, and having been prepared under the direction of Brigadier-General H. C. Wright, Chief of Engineers. U. S. A., can be relied upon as correct, or as closely approximating accuracy as is possible in such work. The appearance of the map may be thus indicated: The most prominent color is pink, and represents the valley and foothill regions having a mean annual temperature of from 60° to 68°. A higher mean temperature of from 68 to 72—the desert section of the southeastern portion of the State California in equability and desirability of temperature of from 52 to 60, is yellow; the mountain belt, the altitude of which causes a mean annual temperature of from 44 to 52, is designated with green, and the snow region of high Sierras, having a temperature of from 20 to 44 is in white. This snow region of high Sierras, having a temperature of from 30 to 44, is in white. This arrangement not only enables determination as to the general topographical feature of the various portions of the State, but at the same time associates them with the climatic conditions, and by comparisons with meteorological tables, made a part of the publication, comparisons may be drawn also with any of the leading resorts of the world. Taken as a whole, the map and its accompanying tables and data, comprises of the State that has ever been issued

Such a Comparison.

Yesterday was so very warm and spring. It is order should command support and be received with favor. A map of California drawn in a humorous vein, appears in the paper. It shows the cutrus belts of California, covering nearly the entire State, and accompanied by the note, "If you only plant trees," the humor of the hit upon the back-alley quarrels as to what parts of California dog, but the canine disputed the matter, and when the war was over Mr. Gobbler Yesterday was so very warm and springlett in it but one full-length plume and several fragments. Yesterday's sunshine enlivened even the old gobbler, and it was as funny as a circus to see him parading himself in front of his hens, dropping his wings and spreading that cyclone-stricken tail, with its one good feather waving in the breeze as he strutted about, forgetful of the disaster the dog had wrought. A baseball chap who was looking on at the performance ejaculated, "By George, that puts me in mind of Charley — He used to give a good account of himself on the diamond, but somehow lately he's been 'no good,' and his feathers have been awfully broken up. Last Sunday there are the dramas upon which her for the dramas upon the dram

Funeral of Mrs. Kraus.

The funeral of Mrs. Gertrude Kraus, wife of Edward Kraus, of this city, took place yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. The ceremonies took place at St. Rose Church, and were conducted by Rev. Father Haupts, who also delivered an npressive sermon at the grave. The ve-icles that followed the hearse to the cemetery numbered seventy-three, and there was an abundance of beautiful floral offerings. The deceased was a highly respected lady, who came to California in early days, and had always an open heart and hand for her suffering fellow human beings. There was not only a large attendance from this city at her observed by

operator, who introduced bimself as a conceptual tractor and builder of Los Angeles, consequently well acquainted there; and, having found out that the traveler was a painter by trade, he intimated that just now he wanted some painters. The traveler fell into the trap hodily, congratulating himself upon his luck, and in a few minutes he had been introduced to one of the "customs of California," a shake for the drinks, which, of course, was only an drinks, which, of course, was only an maddle for the top-and-bottom on account of the sickness of her husband. She also was quite well known in Sacramento, where she had many warm friends, was a great success. Tea was served from on account of the sickness of her husband. She also was quite well known in Sacramento, where she had many warm friends, was a given of a similar character, which was given of a similar character, which was a similar character, which was a control of a similar character, which was given of a similar character, which was a control of the city.

The laddes of the la testimony of B. H. Preston and T. F. Phillips; Leone Girrode, Italy, on the testimany of Louis Caffaro and Mike Keiser.

The Rainfall.—S. H. Gerrish reports that according to his gauge the rainfall for this month, so far, is 1.016 inches, making a total for the season of 11.036 inches. In 1886, for that season to date it was 21 488.

Police Court.—In the Police Court yesterday the case of Fred Leich, accused of being a common drunkard, and sentenced to fifteen days in the County Jail The case of Fred Blumenthal, arrested for grand larceny, in stealing \$600 from Gus Companion, at Reno, was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Auxiliary of the American Bible Society held its annual meeting last night at the Central M. E. Church. District Superintendent John Thompson was present and addressed the meeting, as also did Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Eureka. The annual election of officers was had, as follows: President, Sparrow Smith; Vice-President, Rev. W. C. Merrill; Secretary, C. H. Dunn; Tresurer, A. Aitken; Depository, J. O. Hestwood.

Our Saturday's sale to-day—Not terest, Dry Goods, Milling etc., etc., etc., Do not in our street, a large state of the American Bible Society held its annual meeting last night at the Central M. E. Church. District Superintendent John Thompson was present and addressed the meeting, as also did Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Eureka. The annual election of officers was had, as follows: President, Sparrow Smith; Vice-President, Rev. W. C. Merrill; Secretary, C. H. Dunn; Tresurer, A. Aitken; Depository, J. O. Hestwood.

Our Saturday's sale to-day—Not terest, Dry Goods, Milling etc., etc., etc., Do not in our street. Auxiliary of the American Bible Society held its annual meeting last night at the Central M. E. Church. District Superin-Tahoe City, March 1, 1887.

A Special for Sacramento Carle Browne, the well-known artist in

of California and that of other renowned nal, the Open Letter, of San Francisco, to health and pleasure resorts of the world. be devoted mainly to Sacramento, and It affords a most interesting study, and illustrative of the homes, business and inemonstrates the fact that there is no other ountry nor locality that can compare with alifornia in equability and desirability of contain matter expository of the resources tion of the southeastern portion of the State garden, orange trees in Mrs. Crocker's is brown; the higher foothills and north-grounds, and portraits of Governor Bartaccompanying tables and data, comprises trated paper with text matter valuable to this section, and that will add tion of the climatic and health advantages materially to the effort to disseminate information concerning facts toward the boom we now feel in the "air," and is soon to set in for this locality. All assistance of this order should command support and be

me in mind of Charley — He used to give a good account of himself on the diamond, but somehow lately he's been 'no good,' and his feathers have been awfully broken up. Last Sunday, though, he made a home run, and he's just been like that gobbler with his one tail-feather ever since. Perhaps he'll get some style into him now and do better!" regarding actress or plays, since both have long since become as "household words." In order to accommodate patrons who desire the same places for both evenings, it has been decided to have the sale of seats for the season on Monday and Tuesday

The fifth annual entertainment and ball honor of the 109th anniversary of Emmet's ance from this city at her obsequies, but many of her friends came from abroad, among whom were: H. Meyer, Oakland; John Wolfram and Mrs. Roth, Black's Station, Yolo county; Mrs. Agnes Bemmerle and daughter, and Louis Abele of Yolo Station, Mrs. Helen Wagner, John Schierle, Joseph Germeshausen, Christ. Sieber and Henry Fredericks of Woodland,

SeerCises were pleasing and interesting. The programme was as follows: Overture, Watson, Jones & Fisch's orchestra; introductory remarks by the Chairman, M. Weighed," J. H. Desmond; accompanist, Professor J. Holtbruer; song, "Handful of Earth," Master P. H. Farrell; "Emmet's Speech at the Dock," Garrett Pickett; song, "Kerry Dance," Miss Aggie Harney; accompanist M. Berlings: regitation, "Fon-Station, Mrs. Helen Wagner, John Schierle, Joseph Germeshausen, Christ. Sieber and Henry Fredericks of Woodland,

Another Victim.

A young man who arrived from the East yesterday morning, en route to Los Angeles, concluded to use the few hours into in an inspection of the Capital city. During his walk he fell in with a "top and bottom" operator, who introduced bimself as a contractor and builder of Los Angeles, consequently well acquainted there; and, having found out that the trayeler was a state of the different divisions of girls forming the "Lantern March" were Clara Keeber, Estelle Pember, Katie Morntenoy," Master Charles F. Gorman; address, Professor W. S. White; song, "Killarney," Mrs. S. Katzenstein; accompanist, M. Bert Flag," Albert Hart; song, J. Graham; song, "Kathleen Mayourneen," Miss Blanche La Busier; accompanist, M. Berliner; flute solo, Charles Neale; song, J. C. Busier; development by Miss Carrie Northy, and maintened the representation, "Hugh O'Neil, or the Red Hand," John Quinn. A social dance followed the literary exercises.

on account of the sickness of her husband. She also was quite well known in Sacramento, where she had many warm friends. Mrs. Campbell was taken sick on February 18th and died on the 25th. She was a native of Lorain county, Ohio, but has been a resident of California since 1851. The remains of deceased have been temporarily interrul here, but as soon as the porarily interred here, but as soon as the snow is reduced in depth, so as to open

A COLONY.—One of the finest opportunities to secure a farm cheap can be had by inquiring of L. L. Lewis & Co., corner of Fifth and J streets, or of S. H. Carriger, on the premises (Old San Miguel Ranch). Sonoma county. This large body of land has been surveyed and divided into 18 substitutions containing from 29 up to 55 events. Bonomic county. This large body of land have been a urreyed and divided into 18 sub-divisions, containing from 22 mp to 55 acres, etc., etc., Do not fail to read our remarks in our advertising space in this issue. Red House.

Call at New York Market for choice, fresh meats: also, fine sausages and all kinds of cooked meats. No. 1020 K street. Odell & Herzog.

Martin Gurans.—A full line just received. Hammer's Music Store, No. 820 J street.

Cillibers's buff chambray aprons, centic children's union suits, 25 cents, in our salte oday. Red House.

Latest spring styles in Millinery. Cheapest at No. 829 J street, near Ninth.

Buy lend on Citrus Colony. Alsip & Co., agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The County Board of Education will Twenty-one carloads of oranges East by special train yesterday. The Sacramento river has risen to 17 feet

6 inches above low-water mark. The steamer San Joaquin, No. 3, arrived from the upper Sacramento yesterday with The Democratic ticket for the city elec-

ion is published in the advertising columns this morning. The annual masquerade ball of the Sacramento Verein-Eintracht will be held at Jacobs' Hall next Saturday evening, the

The pay car returned yesterday from the upper end of the California and Oregon Railroad, and went down over the Napa

Yesterday's train from the north only came from as far as Sims, slides near Dansmuir preventing travel through to

The highest and lowest Signal Service temperature yesterday was 59° and 48°, with a rising barometer, fresh northerly

winds and clearing weather. At 2 P. M. to-day, at the corporation house, the Fire Department prizes will be awarded to those whose records for the past year entitled them to their possession. These arrests were made yesterday

Frank Smith, alias Ackers, by officers Sullivan and McCormack, for vagrancy; Stella Bangs, by officer Rider, for exhibiting. There will be a lecture on the Charleston earthquake, and "Petra, the Rock City," at the A. M. E. Church, Seventh street, G and H, next Monday evening at 8

To morrow, at 3:30 P. M., Wad-el-Ward, a Levite from Jerusalem, will deliver a lecture to men only in Young Men's Christian Association Hall. All young men will be welcome to extend will be welcome to attend.

A note from A. Pendleton to the RECORD-Union states that the rainfall at Nicolaus for the 24 heurs ending at 7 a. m. yesterday was .22 of an inch, making .94 of an inch for March, and 11.69 inches for the season. Mrs. S. J. Churchill, State President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, delivered a lecture to a good audience at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last evening, on the "Hopeful Outlook of the Temperance

The San Joaquin County Supervisors returned yesterday morning from their visit to the granite quarries at Rocklin, and went over to Stockton, where in the afternoon they were to hold a meeting at 2 o'clock to decide upon the letting of the contract for the new Court bearing the contract for the new Court-house in that

A Deputy U. S. Marshal was here yesterday, serving subpenas upon Deputy Post-master Leake, Chief Dillman and others, directing them to appear before the U.S. Grand Jury in San Francisco at 2 P.M. Monday, to testify in the case of Ernest F. Schliemann, the Postoffice-order raiser from Woodland, who was arrested here. The Sacramento witnesses will possibly go down to-morrow afternoon.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, for three years pas-or of the Calvary Baptist Church of this city, is at the Golden Eagle. Since leaving here nearly three years ago, Mr. Henry has been pastor of the First Baptist Church, Portland, Or., which position he now holds. During his work in Portland over 300 have been added to the Baptist Church, making its present membership over 550. Mr. Henry will remain in the city a few days. Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday

Arrivals at the Capital Hotel yesterday:

J. F. Wilson, John Sheller, city; F. A.

Hyde, San Francisco; O. R. Runyon, Courtland; H. H. Worley, C. Elsey, Oakland; H.

H. Main, Los Gatos; W. S. Hayes, Tulare;

J. F. Cunningham, Santa Cruz; Ralph
Rogers and wife, Los Angeles; J. Danielwitz, Sacramento; W. A. Rogers and wife,
Los Angeles; D. B. Wolf, T. F. Barry, San
Ergangiago, J. F. Krumb, Sacramento Francisco; J. E. Krumb, Sacramento.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: W. M. Lurckhalter, Truckee; E.

Metropolitan Theater.

"Cinderella" drew a good house in every section last night. The audience was warmer in approval of the children's performance than on the first evening, and at times enthusiastic in its manifestations of sire the same places for both evenings, it has been decided to have the sale of seats for the season on Monday and Tuesday mornings next, while the sale of seats for single performances opens on Wednesday morning at the same hour.

Robert Emmet Club Entertainment.

The fifth annual entertainment and ball The fifth annual entertainment and ball of the Robert Emmet Club took place at Turner Hall last evening, and was given in honor of the 109th anniversary of Emmet's Joseph and Alice Bell; the "Sailors' Hornhonor of the 109th anniversary of Emmet's birth. It was largely attended, and the exercises were pleasing and interesting. The programme was as follows: Overture, Watson, Jones & Fisch's orchestra; introductory remarks by the Chairman, M. F. Cummings; song, "The Anchor's Weighed," J. H. Desmond; accompanist, Professor J. Holtbruer; song, "Handful of Earth," Master P. H. Farrell; "Emmet's Speech at the Dock," Garrett Pickett: song, girls forming the "Lantern March," were

given of a similar character, which was warmly appreciated and applauded throughout. Among the numbers was a piano solo, by Miss Floy Bassett; tableau, "Lalla Rookh and Her Attendants;" vocal solo, by Elwood Bruner; tableaux of "The Veiled Prophet," from Lalla Rookh, with explanatory readings by Miss DeLaguna; vocal solo, by Mrs. Wilhelm; piano duet, by Mrs. May Carroll and Miss Kaibel. The closing tableau was, "The Awakening of the Sultana," with the "Slumber Song" rendered by Mrs. May Slumber Song" rendered by Mrs. May

BASKBALL TO-MORROW .- An interesting game of baseball will take place at the Park to-morrow afternoon, commencing at

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, bet. J and K—The pastor, H. C. Christian will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The first of a series in the morning on "The Sermons on the Mount." In the evening the beginning of a series on "Moses, the Lawgiver." Everybody cordially invited. Seats free.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, cor. Sixth and L—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D. Morning service and Communion of the Lord's Supper. 10:45; evening, 7. Sabbath-school at 12:30. Strangers invited to attend

Christian Church, Eighth, between N and O-Robt. L. McHatton will preach Sunday morning at 11 and evening at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9:45 a. M. All welcome.

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between I and J.-The pastor, Rev. W. C. Merrill, will preach at 10:45. Subject: "The Life That Now Is." Reception of new members. At close of service the sacrament will be administered. Sunday-school at 12:30 P. M. Mission School, Twenty-third and K. 2:30 P. M. Society of Christian Endeavor, in lecture-room at 6 P. M. Subject: "Consecration." All young people are invited. Preaching at First Baptist Church

A. J. Frost, pastor. In the morning Dr. Wad-El-Ward, a converted Levite, will deliver an address. In the evening the pastor will preach Subject: "Restorationism and Annihilation. All are cordially invited to Calvary Baptist Church, I street, be-tween Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching at 11 and 7:30 by Rev. J. B. Hartwell, D. D., of San Francisco. A cordial welcome to all. Unitarian Society, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, between J and K.-Preaching at 10:45 A. M., by Rev. C. P. Massey. Subject: "The Royalty of Christ-How Shall We Estimate His Kingly Claims?" All welcome.

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J.—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, rector. Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Litany and Holy Communion, 11 A. M.; school, 2:45; service and ermon, 7 P. M. and N. 3:30 P. M.

Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, between O and P—Rev. George R. Bird, pastor. Communion services and sermon at 11 A. M. At 7 P. M.. "The Excellency of the Lord Jesus." Young people's prayer meeting, 6:30. Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—The pastor, Rev. E. R. Dille, will preach at 10:45 A. M. Dr. Wad El Ward, the famous Oriental traveler, will speak at 7:39 P. M., upon his conversion from Judaism, and upon life in the Orient. Song service at 7. All are welcome.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Thos. Filben, Morning, memorial sermon; evening subject. "Hope Abounding." Young people's meeting before evening service. Every-

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One-Armstrong, Judge. FRIDAY, March 4th.

A. W. Van DeBogart vs. W. A. Chittender
t ux.—Motion for nonsuit granted.
John Prior vs. F. H. Russel—On trial. Department Two-Van Fleet, Judge.

FRIDAY, March 4th.
A. Silva vs. M. Holland et ux.—Attorney for defendant allowed ten days to settle statement on motion for new trial.
J. W. Johnson vs. Thaddeus McConnell—Continued one week.
C. Benedix vs. J. M. Stephenson—Continued one week. one week.
W. H. Devine vs. M. Brennan—Continued.
Her Creditors vs. Harriet Walker—Continu

one week. Chas. Stone vs. Jennie Stone—Continued till Chas. Stone vs. Jennie Stone—Continued till to-morrow.

W. W. Brison vs. Carrie M. Brison—Motion to strike out portion of complaint denied.

People vs. John Norton, buying and receiving stolen property—Continued one week.

People vs. John M. Hotz, assault with a deadly weapon—Continued one week.

People vs. E. L. Cox. assault with a deadly weapon—Defendant sentenced to twelve months in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$200; in default of payment of fine to serve one day for each \$2 of said \$200.

Estate of Hester H. Carroll, deceased—Final account settled and distribution made.

Guardianship of Lizzie and Teresa Burgell, minors—Letters granted to M. Cash. Bond, \$500.

Soo. Estate of J. T. Glover, deceased—Final ac-count settled and distribution ordered. Estate of Thomas Harrigan, deceased—Conthat each side be allowed to withdraw depositions, and case to be put on trial calendar.
Estate of M. Mott, deceased—Letters to S. B.
Smith. G. W. Hancock, P. Neumann and P. R.

Smith. G. W. Hancock, P. Neumann and P. R. Beckley, appraisers.
Estate of Francis Dorris, deceased—Continued.
Estate of Christina Singhaus, deceased—Decree of notice to creditors entered. G. G. Pickett appoint d to represent minor and absent heirs.
Estate of Eliza Jacobs, deceased—Letters granted to J. H. Humphrey, de bonis non. Bond.
\$500.
Estate of Mary Prisser, deceased—Letters to Edward Prisser. J. K. McComber, Isaac Tiel and J. Heyman, appraisers.

and J. Heyman, appraisers.
Guardiauship of John L. Keegan—Continued
E-tate of B. F. Whittemore, deceased—Con inued one week.
Estate of Chas. Zeitler, deceased—Continue one week.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden on the st instant: The following freight passed of the list instant:
For Sacramento—J. H. Stevens, 6 bundles wheels, 1 barrel bolts and nuts; Standard Oil Company, 2 tanks coal oil; Waterhouse & Lester 5 cases singletrees; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 115 case mineral water, 1,226 packages hams; Booth & Co., 30 packages, 115 butts tobacco, 1 tierce drie beef; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 184 axles; & Coolot, 2 cases envelopes; Kirk, Geary & Co., boxes drugs; D. Lubin, 1 box patterns; S. Lipman & Co., 2 cases labels; Sacramento Glass and Crockery Company, 2 barre s glassware; S. Ge Crockery Company, 2 barre's glassware; S. Geson, 1 box dried fruit; Capital Furniture Com

Crockery Company, 2 barre s glassware; S. Gerson, 1 box dried fruit; Capitai rurniture Company, 105 bales chair cane.

For Oroville — Forbestown Manufacturing Company, 1 box hardware, 1 box crockery, 1 box bolts.

For Chico—A. L. Nichols, 40 spaings.

For Marysville—California Electric Light Company, 19 boxes machinery.

The following freight passed New Orleans on the 25th ultimo:

For Sacramento—Weinstock & Lubin, 4 cases shoes, 3 cases hats, 1 case jerseys, 2 cases cotton piece goods; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 1 bale horse blankets; L. P. Gilman & Co., 27 boxes nails; Baker & Hamilton, 2 kegs rivets; G. Lavenson, 1 case boots and shoes; W. F. Peterson, 5 cases confectionery; Henry Fisher & Co., 2 cases confectionery; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 30 cases nails; J. Hahn & O., 9 cases drugs; D. H. Quinn, 2 cases hats; Hale Bros. & Co., 6 boxes cotton piece goods, 17 boxes dry goods, 2 cases knit underwear, 1 case clothing, 2 cases perfumery, 1 case hosiery; John Breuner, 22 bags hair; W. D. Comstock, 1 case chair stock; Gattmann & Wilson, 1 case cotton piece goods; A. & A. Heilbron, 1 case hardware, 1 case cleavers; C. H. Gilman, 3 cases dry goods, A. & S. Hopkins & Bro., 150 bales pacer; Kirk, Geary & Co., 10 cases canned oysters; Mebius & Co., 25 cases currants, 25 cases tobacco; S. S. Nathan & Co., 1 case dry goods, 1 case clothing.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES. SAN FRANCISCO, March 4, 1887.

Ophtr91/2@95/8	Lady Wash58
Mexican53/@5%	Scorpion85
G & C	Benton
B & B10 %@10%	N. G. & C45
B & B	East Best & B 1 4
Con C Va 161/00163/	Iowa 80
Bavage51/2@51/4	Baltimore 3 2
Chollar71/4	Atlantic35
Potosi81/8	P. Sheridan10
Point 3 70@3 85	Navajo90
Jacket 43/4@4 90	Belle Isle30
Belcher	Queen1 4
Alpha3½	N. Belle Isle4
Nevada4 35@4 55	Argenta15
Utah11/2@1 65	Mt. Cory7
Bullion2 65@2 50	Podie2 9
Exchequer 1 45	Syndicate20
Overman1 70@1 65	Mono2 60@2 5
Justice1 40	Con. Pacific30
Union3 55@3 60	Nev. Queen1
Alta 1 65	S. King
Julia	reeriess
S. Hill40c	Centrai60
Occidental2 70	Weldon 2
Challenge2 20	Crocker
Andes 20@1 15	Locomotive1
	ACCOUNT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
	RUISES.—Hot water
the best thing that o	can be used to heal

MARRIED.

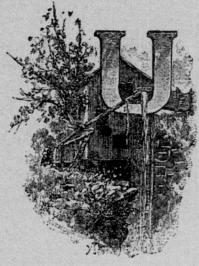
Sacramento, March 3-By Rev. R. L. McHatton, John G. Rhodin to Elise A. Plumbot, both of Shingle Springs.

THOUGAS DPIDKING-TOP LIQUID BIDING!
That Beautiful Pearl-white Tint so universally admired for LAUNDRY USE. BORN.

This Morning at 9 o'clock: Glass Toweling, with red and blue cross-bar lines, 18 inches wide, 6 cents per yard.

Domestic Department.

LOOK AT THEM.



NLESS we mistake greatly, we are able to-day to tell about one of the most important new lines of goods brought out in a long while.

TUFTED SEERSUCKERS.

These new goods, so unlike anything before them, can certainly claim a place as REAL NOVELTIES. Imagine a plain and almost silk-like surface, on which are raised and tufted

lines in plaids and stripes, and in quiet but telling contrasts of color. For instance, before us, as we write, is a handsome linen brown, on which are thrown raised stripes in lighter and darker shades of the same color. Could anything be more effective and yet subdued? If one doesn't care for brown, there are plenty of equally desirable patterns in other shades to choose from.

Nearly all these stuffs come in Combination Patterns, and while the prices are higher than for some other fine cottons, the difference in price is fully made up by the extra fineness of texture and style.

WHITE GOODS.

By actual count, thirty-six Lacework Patterns in White Piques, Dacas, Linens, Lawns, etc., between 121/2 and 25 cents.

It is safe to say no such collection has ever been seen before in Sacramento. We say this thinking both of the styles and the prices.

This Afternoon, at 2 o'clock: Ladies' Writing Paper and Envelopes, 52c. a box.

This is a heavy linen paper of the finest sort, with rough edges, water-stained in light colors. The envelopes are very large (4x6 inches), with square-cut flaps. A fashionable paper, and in strictly good taste.

Weinstock & Labin

400 402, 404, 406, 408 Kst., Sacramento.

FOR SALE!

Well-known Property of P. H. Murphy, Esq.

Situate Six Miles from this city, Situate Six Miles from this city,
Containing 162 Acres; has 12 ACRES IN VINEYARD, ALL CHOICE TABLE GRAPES, that
demand the Highest Market Prices; 9 ACRES
IN ORCHARD, consisting of CHERRIES,
PEACHES, PLUMS, etc.; 4 ACRES IN BLACKBERRIES: 100 ACRES IN GRAIN; FINE
LARGE DWELLING (nearly new), containing
eight rooms, with pantry, closets, etc., large
water tank and bath room; 2 Barns, Granary,
Chicken-houses, etc.; has 41 Windmils and
Double Wells, and Double Horse-power for
Irrigating; Fruit Chests, Mowing Machine,
and Farming Tools necessary for carrying on
the place.

This is one of the best kept FARMS in this county, and any one wishing a superior FARM, with all conveniences, ready for work, will miss a BARGAIN if they let this opportunity pass. School and Postoffice within 11/2 miles Situate on Jackson Road, 1½ miles East of Brighton, which is on line of Railroad.

A VIEW OF THIS FARM will satisfy myone that we have not overdrawn the descrip-Price, with Crop and Farming Tools included, \$15,000; \$7,000 cash (ample time on deferred payments).

LAND adjacent to this, in small tracts, sold for \$125 per acre. Send for our Catalogue of Lands.

Real Estate & Insurance Agents, No. 1015 Fourth st., bet. J and K, SACRAMENTO,.....[Sp +F]....

NO CHINESE. THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY, Nineteenth and I streets. OFFICE SAWTELLE'S BOOKSTORE 708 and 710 J street. White help only em

ASK YOUR GROCER

Thomas' Sprinkling-Top Liquid Bluing! A. S. HOPKINS & BRO.,

O'BRIEN'S 607 J ST.

> HAVE ARRIVED AT LAST! The Finest and Best Fitting Hand-sewed Goods in the Market.

> sewed) \$7 00
>
> Hand-sewed French Calf, Seamless Congress; neat tip or a fine round toe. \$7 00
>
> 43 They are from the best Eastern Manufacturers, and will guarantee every pair at O'Brien's, 607 J st. 8p

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE Preparatory to Enlarging and Improving the Building.

The Mechanical Clothing Store, Will offer from now on such SWEEPING REDUCTIONS in

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS As will quickly clear the house. The goods must go, as improvements will shortly com-

Come, examine our goods, and we will suit you in quality and price. H. MARKS.....Proprietor.

Is made from the Germs of Wheat; is the most healthful food known. and easily digested. Put up in

> 4-pound Papers. 5-pound Bags. 10-pound Bags.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS, TES We would call especial attention to our

"Family Pioneer Flour!" "Bakers' Use!"

PIONEER MILLING CO.,

INDEPENDENT

CLATE WRITING AND CLAIRVOYANT SE-ances, THURSDAY and SUNDAY FVEN-INGS, 8 o'clock, 50 ceuts. Sittings, 10 to 5, \$1 50. No. 1113 Eighth street. mrs-2t*

It is well known that the author of "The Raven" made, previous to the publication of "The Belis" in its completed form, as now issued in the published works of the poet, a "study" of his greatest descriptive poem, and printed it in a popular magazine long before the work appeared in its present form. It originally consisted of but sixteen lines, while the revised version was built up to over 100. The published history of "The Raven" should, it now seems, include the account of a juvenile poem by Poe, written when he was 18 years of age, while a student of the University of Virginia. These verses; which the author then named "The Bemon of the Fire." contain obvious suggestions of the alliterate word painting adopted with powerful effect in "The Raven," and both in their rhythm and in the atmosphere of the supernatural investing them are significantly suggestive of the weird and fateful pictures limned with so masterly a hand in "The Raven." The original copy of these verses was given by Poe to one of his Southern companions at the University. The DEMON OF THE FIRE.

THE DEMON OF THE FIRE.

THE DEMON OF THE FIRE.

In the deepest death of midnight,
While the sad and solemn swell
Still was floating, faintly echoed
From the forest's chapel beli;
Faintly, faltering, floating,
O'er the sable waves of air,
That were through the midnight rolling,
Chafed and billowy with the tolling,
In my chamber I lay dreaming,
And my dreams were dreams foreshadowed
Of a heart foredoomed to care.

As the last long lingering echo
Of the mi'night's mystic chime,
Lisping through the sable billow
Of the thither shore of time,
Leaving on the starless silence
Not a shadow or a trace,
It is environe sign departed. Not a shadow or a trace, In a quivering sigh departed From my couch, in tear, I started— Started to my feet in terror For my dream's phantasmal error Painted in the fitful fire A frightful, fiendish, flaming face.

On the red hearth's reddest center, On the red hearth's reddest center,
Fram a blazing knot of oak,
Seemed to grin and gibe the phantom,
As in terror I awoke,
And my slumbering eyelids straining
As I struggled to the floor—
Still in that dread vision seeming,
Turned my gaze toward the gleaming
Hearth, and then, O God! I saw it,
And from its flaming jaws it
Spat a ceaseless, seething hissing,
Bubbling, gurgling stream of gore.

Speechless, struck with stony silence, Frozen to the floor I stood, Frozen to the floor I stood,
Till my very brain seemed hissing
With that hissing bubbling blood,
Till I felt my life s.ream oozing,
Oozing from those lambent lips,
Till the demon seemed to name me,
Then a wondrous calm o'ercame me,
And I fell back on my pillow,
In apparent soul eclipse.

Thus, as in death's seeming shadows, In the icy pall of fear, I lay stricken, came a hoarse and Hideous murnaur to my ear, Came a murmur like the murmur Of assassins in their sleep, Muttering, higher, higher, higher, "I am demon of the fire, I am arch fiend of the fire, And each blazing roof's my pyre, And my sweetest inceuse is And my sweetest inceuse is The blood and tears my victims weep.

"How I revel on the prairie,
How I roar amidst the pines,
How I laugh as from the village,
O'er the snow the red flame shines,
How I hear the shriek of terror,
With a life in every breath,
How I scream with lambent laughter
As I hurl each crackling rafter
Down the fell abyss of fire,
Until higher, higher, higher,
Leap the high priests of my altar, Leap the high priests of my altar, In their merry dance of death.

"I am monarch of the fire, I am royal King of death. World encircling with the shadow World enericing with the shade
Of its doom upon my breath,
With the symbol of hereafter
Gleaming from my fatal face
I command the eternal fire.
Higher, higher, higher, higher,
Leap my ministering demons
Like phantasmagoric lemans,
Hugging universal nature
In their hideous embrace."

Then a somber silence shut me Then a somber silence shut me
In her solemn, shrouded sleep,
And I slumbered like an infant,
In the cradle of the deep,
Till the belfry from the forest
Trembled with the matin stroke;
And the martins from the edge
Of their lichen hidden ledge
Shimmered through the russet arches,
While the light, in torn files marches,
Like a routed army struggling
Through the serried ranks of oak.

Through my open fretted casement
Filtered in a tremulous note,
From the tall and shady linden,
Where the robin swelled his throat,
Tiny wooer, brave-breasted robin,
Quaintly calling for his mate.
From my slumber, nightmare ridden,
With the memory of that dire
Demon in my central fire,
In my eyes' interior mirror
Like the shadow of a fate.

But the fiendish fire had smoldered

And to John Markey golden—
On a table carved and olden,
And I bowed and said: "All power
Is of God, and God alone."
—From New Orleans Picayune,

PASTEURIZING OF WINES.

The Principles of the Process, the Methods and Utility. In a bulletin just issued by Professor E

Several objects are accomplished by this heating. The one most generally aimed at is to kill the germs of all kinds of fermentation that may exist in the wine, in order that it may be safe from further changes under their influence. Another is to advance the wine toward maturity. Also, to forestall any further deposition of sediment by the coagulation of the albuminous matters it still contains, and which endanger

The general plan in the construction of pasteurizers is usually the same as that of various kinds of still condensers, only in this case the water around the worm is hot, and the cold wine, in passing through the worm, is heated to the proper point by allowing it to move with greater or less rap idity, in a solid column, so that a thermom inserted at the exit end will show steadily the desired temperature. Beyond the thermometer, the wine passes into a cooler, from which it is delivered into the well-cleaned storage or shipping packages. In many cases it is delivered into these directly from the pasteurizer and allowed to cool in the tightly-bunged casks.

Wines of sufficient age, that have ceased to deposit sediment and are bottle-ripe,

may be pasteurized in the bottles themselves, in a water-bath having the proper temperature. This is the preferred practice in the case of high-class wines.

The temperature must be carefully guarded, since if it either rises too high, guarded, since it it either rises too high, or continues too long even at its proper point, the wine may acquire a "cooked" taste, and may lose its natural bouquet. Immediately after the operation the wine is somewhat flat, but in the course of a few weeks not only fully recovers its zest, but is found very much advanced toward maturity.

UTILITY OF PASTEURIZATION,

unsound fermentation in the bottles, as they still contain germ food, and possibly germs of all kinds. All this is done away with by pasteurizing, without the need of salicylic acid and without injury to the

I believe that when these matters are fully understood by our winemakers and shippers, the pasteurizing of wines before shipment will become the rule instead of shipment will become the rule instead of the exception. A prudent shipper dealing with valuable wines, of the perfect sound-ness of which he has the slightest doubt, will not jeopardize his pecuniary interest and his reputation by omitting so simple and inexpensive a means of insuring their perfect safety. Wines made with all proper precautions may still go, unscathed, as they come from the storage casks, but even the additional "age" imparted by Pasteur's process will, when wines are properly graded and valued, generally pay for the labor involved.

THE DRINKING HABIT.

Is Society To-day Any More Temperate Than in Former Days?

In any comparison between the presen generation and our grandfathers or great-grandfathers, it is usually assumed that we

to be all but a confirmed drunkard without himself being more than faintly aware of the peril in which he stands. Hence the serious and alarming aspect of the kind of drunkenness that is now becoming so prevalent in society, even in quarters where it has hitherto been little suspected; drunkenness which, stopping short of absolute intoxication, takes the form of a perpetual and fourish graying for alcoholity with the outside air.—N. Y. Star. and feverish craving for alcoholic excite ments, for nips and drams, for odd glasses of whisky straight and tipples of brandy at irregular hours. As a mere mat-ter of hygiene, it would probably be better for a man to get fairly drunk once or twice every few weeks than to yield himself in bondage to an evil de-sire which, when once indulged, establishes its dominion by preying upon the stomach and destroying the appetite of its wretched victim, and thus compelling him to depend on stimulants for sustenance. It is possible for a time to make alcohol a substitute for food, but, of course, it can only be for a time, and the end is certain, and often swift in coming. There is, of course, a constant tendency to increase the dose, and the tippler's condition is always becoming more pitiable and helpless; but his descent is smooth and not juterrupted by the shocks which pull up the more violent. the shocks which pull up the more violent drunkard in his desperate career, and almost compel him, in spite of himself, to

DISCOVERY OF NATURAL GAS.

It Was Known to the Chinese First-Its

History in America. In a bulletin just issued by Professor E.

W. Hilgard, upon the principles and practice of pasteurizing of wines, he says:

The essential point to pasteurizing is to heat wine to the temperature of 150°, or thereabouts, out of contact with air. This heating should be done as quickly as possible, and after the proper temperature has been reached it is best, other things being equal, to cool the wine as quickly as possible.

History in America.

Charles A. Ashburner, geologist, delivered as A. Ashburner, geologist, delivered an address recently before the Franklin Institute on "Natural Gas," says Bradstreet's. "Gas was known in the province Tsien Lun Tsing, China. Wells have been in existence there, drilled some three thousand feet deep, and the gas was conveyed through bamboo pipes and burned in clay burners. In this country, in 1775, washington set apart a square mile of territory in Kanawha valley, Virginia, in which was a burning spring which he there asked for one card. 'Digger' dealt it to him, and then threw \$500 of his dust into the pot, remarking, 'I don't want any.'

"Payton skinned his hand again, and, after going through the usual motions of looking at his antagonist for a few minutes, he saw the \$250 and went it \$500 harder. Digger was more promptly saw the raise and went it \$200 better. Neither man was the least bit nervous according to all outward signs, though each had all his earthly possesdonla, N. Y., some forty miles south of Buffalo, where 30 burners were supplied with gas and illuminated the inn when General Lafayette passed the village in 1824. Gas was known in Pennsylvania since the earliest development of the oil regions in 1859. Since this date and until 1881 many gas wells were obtained, under varying pressures. In the vicinity of Wilcox, 100 miles cast of Erie, a well was drilled in 1865, from which large flows of gas occurred under a pressure of six hundred pounds to the square inch. Until 1881 the only use made of the natural gas was for local illuminations, for local fuel, and for the manufacture of a high-grade lampblack. Ninetynine per cent. of the gas in the past was absolute waste, since it was permitted to escape without utilization. It is impossible to get at the exact loss, but approximately it can be said with truth that within the last two decades the amount lost has been enviralent to 100 (700 000 tono) and the waste of the gas in the past was absolute waste, since it was permitted to get at the exact loss, but approximately it can be said with truth that within the last two decades the amount lost has been enviralent to 100 (700 000 tono) and the band fallen a victim to somebody's cupidity. His murderer was never discovered."

When Niagara Was Dry. the last two decades the amount lost has been equivalent to 100,000,000 tons of coal, which is the present total yearly production of the United States, or a little more than the entire production of the Pennsylvania coal fields for two years. This waste was due solely to the fact that there was no method invented for the reduction of the great pressures, ranging from two hundred to six hundred pounds to the square inch, ander which the gas comes from the wells to the requisite pressures of one pound for the mills and two or three ounces for do-mestic purposes. The different rocks that have yielded gas in Pennsylvania are con-fined exclusively to the Devonian forma-tion and the carboniferous rocks." Mr. Ashburner stated that the occurrence of

When it is considered to how great an of coal. makers labor, its importance can hardly be overestimated. Our hot vintage season and the imperfect methods of fermentation still so commonly practiced, render our wines peculiarly liable to the introduction of noxious germs, which develop so soon as the after-fermentation is completed, if not sooner. Pasteurizing will put a final stop to these dangers, provided proper care and cleanliness is used in handling them after-ward.

It is the common practice to also stroyed.

HAWKS, OWLS AND GAME BIRDS.—Daniel Steck, of Harrisburg, Pa., writes of the effect of the scalp law on the game supply: "Poultry was never so plentiful and cheap in Williamsport as during the present season, and greater quantities were sent to distant markets than ever before. Game was never more abundant in the history of the county. The cause is of course attributed to the destruction of owls, foxes and mink during the winter of 1885 and 1886 stroyed. so commonly practiced, render our wines peculiarly liable to the introduction of moxicous germs, which develop so soon as the after-fermentation is completed, if not sooner. Pasteurizing will put a final stop to these dangers, provided proper care and cleanliness is used in handling them afterward.

It is the common practice to ship our wines when very young, and they go to long distant market at that exament without markets and an amount of food for each an immis to destroy may be fined, if necessary, and will arrive read for one pasteurized, they will stand this treatment without markets from weeks after the process, they may be fined, if necessary, and will arrive read you for the fined part of the cataracter was almost missing. The American handled the present season 2,700 phesasmis, a brace or two of rabbits and as many chickens and turking brood of of reach an immis to comparison with its original proprious, while the British channel resemble and mount of food for each an immis to comparison with its original proprious, while the British channel resemble and mount of food for each an immis to comparison with its original proprious, while the British channel resemble and mount of food for each an immis to destroy the food of the canada and the cause being very generally the fact that, being too young to be bottled like imported wines of greater age, they undergo

[For the RECORD-UNION.] JENNIE, ON THE BANKS OF BONNIE DOON.

One year ago I left her side, With many a promise to return full soon, And claim her as my own dear bride, Fair Jennie, on the banks of Bonnie Doon. The hawthorn's breath perfumed the air,
The river glowed beneath the moon;
The world to me seemed doubly fair,
With Jennie, on the banks of Bonnie Doon.

I sailed across the ocean wide, I built a home beneath the skies of June; But through each passing day I sighed For Jennie, on the banks of Bonnie Doon.

But many letters come to me, I read them o'er at eve, at morn, and noon, They tell of friends across the sea, And Jennie, on the banks of Bonnie Doon.

I know she keeps a faithful heart,
And I shall see her lovely face full soon,
And when we meet, no more I'll part
From Jennie, on the banks of Bonnie Doon.
T. J. RICHARDS.

OVERCOMING POISONOUS GASES.

Look Out for Your Drain Pipes Leading Into the House and Cleanse Them. Not long ago a lady in this city did her own kitchen work for a fortnight during of intoxicating liquors. Gentlemen no longer come recling into the drawing-room after a debauch at the dinner table. Five-bottle men have gone the way of the good. tions from the kitchen waste-pipe during those two short weeks. It does not necesbottle men have gone the way of the world, and the days of prolonged potations are at an end. At a dinner party heavy drinking is regarded as a disgraceful anachronism, and a man who gets drunk excludes himself from good society. All this is very true, but it does not prove the assertion that we are a more sober people than our grandfathers; it only proves that we do not get drunk in the same way as they did.

It is quite possible to drink a good deal this quite possible to drink a good deal to see two short weeks. It does not necessarily follow that any one else would have received sufficient poison to cause death in that length of time. Many persons are more susceptible than others, and there are times when the physical system is debilitated and incapable of throwing off disease. But it is an indisputed fact that sewer gas—whether from a street-sewer, a water-closet drain or a kitchen waste-pipe during those two short weeks. It does not necessarily follow that any one else would have received sufficient poison to cause death in that length of time. Many persons are more susceptible than others, and there are times when the physical system is debilitated. sarily follow that any one else would have received sufficient poison to cause death in that length of time. Many persons are more susceptible than others, and there are times when the physical system is debilitated and incapable of throwing off disease. It is quite possible to drink a good deal of liquor, even if strong liquor, without to any great extent will produce disease yielding to that absolute intoxication and death. The plumber who cited this which reveals itself in inarticulate speech, staggering movements, or senseless stupor. A good deal depends on whether the liquor is consumed at a sitting or in drams taken at intervals during the day. Violent or thelpless intoxication is but one among the save phases of drupkenness. It may be consumed at a sitting or in drams taken at intervals during the day. Violent or the bottom at all. Hot soap-suds, while they cleanse the surface, do not penetrate to the seat of the trouble, and the poison is still pervading the entire many phases of drunkenness. It may be house. The simple cure is concentrated said that few men now allow themselves to lye. Open a can at the soft end, immerse be seen in this condition. Some of these are confirmed sots and are always tippling, but, as a rule, when men of this class get drunk it is not by means of habitual drams into the corners and down the waste-pipe drunk it is not by means of habitual drams but as the natural conclusion of a drinking bout in which they have engaged with the distinct expectation, if not expressly for the sake, of this result. There is a "big drunk" occurring with more or less frequency, and in the intervals they are perhaps as sober as judges. This was once the way in which gentlemen settled down to their cups, but the fashion has been gradually descending in the social scale.

But this is only one kind of drunkenness, and not in all respects the most dangerous and destructive kind. Its very grossness and the violent external indications into the corners and down the waste-pipe of the sink. The effect is almost magical. The clearness of the atmosphere will be felt immediately. I know of one instance bearing on this subject which I will mention. A girl working for a family living in a one-story cottage had frequent headaches of a very obstinate character, so much so that she would be sick in hed for a day at a time. She was also annoyed with nose-bleed quite as often. A reliable physician prescribed for her, but the relief was very slight. There had been a very disagreeable smell from the sink for some time, and everything had been done that could be But this is only one kind of drunkenness, and not in all respects the most dangerous and destructive kind. Its very grossness and the violent external indications which accompany it supply to some extent a warning, if not a corrective. It is a rock on which no vessel can split unawares. There is a sharp, unmistakable penalty for each carouse, which suggests reflection and encourages reform. If a man goes to the dogs in this manner, he goes with his eyes open, and everybody can see plainly what has happened, and can put together cause and effect and draw the necessary moral. It is the strong, still current of the stream above the falls, the fatal grip of which is not appreciated until it is too late to struggle against it, which is most to be dreaded.

It is possible for a man to be very much the worse for drink, as the phrase is, both in a moral and physical sense, without showing it in his gait or speech, and even the felling hor that the girl had not had a moment's sickness since, and the lady fully believes that had the poison continued its work it would have cost that girl her life, and there is no the breath of the prival in which he stands. Hence the

A Great Bluff Game in Utah Between a

in Park City, Utah, in 1865, when the min-ing boom in the Mormon Territory was at its hight. One night I dropped into Howard's Place to see a friend, and while standing at the bar my attention was drawn to a remote corner of the room by a crowd of men who seemed to be very much interested in something there. The barkeeper told me that 'Digger' Mike and Frank Payton, a miner and a gambler, were playing poker, and, knowing both men well, I concluded that I'd watch them a few minutes. So I walked over to the corner. and took up a position where I could see the players. 'Digger' had five or six stacks of checks and a big pile of bags containing gold dust, in all about \$6,000 in front of him, while Payton had about \$7, reflect on the misery and degradation which he is accumulating for himself.— while, until there was a jackpot, which 'Digger' opened with a bag of his gold dust. Payton staid and raised him \$250.

which the 'Digger' saw and went him \$500 (in gold dust) better. Payton just called this, and then skinned his hand and asked for one card. 'Digger' dealt it to him, and then threw \$500 of his dust into the net remarking. which was a burning spring which he deeded to the public forever. His purpose, however, was defeated. The first record of natural gas in use was in the village of Fremadural gas in the vi donia, N. Y., some forty miles south of for a show down, saying he couldn't call Buffalo, where 30 burners were supplied another cent. Both hands went down on

When Niagara Was Dry. The winter of 1848 had been one of the coldest on record, and such ice hasnever been known on Lake Erie since as formed that season. It was of enormous thickness. It was guite late in the spring before the ice was loosened, even about the shores of the lake. One day, near the end of April, a very stiff northeasterly wind came up, and its force was so great that it moved the great fields of ice—then entirely separated from the shores—up the lake, piling the floes in great banks as they moved. The sight of those ice banks is described yet by those who witnessed it as one of most awful grandeur. Toward night the wind changed suddenly to the opposite quarter, and grew into a terrible gale from that direction, The lake's surface was packed with miniature icebergs, and these were hurled back by the gale with such tremendous force that an impenetrable dam was formed in the neck of the lake from which Niagara river flows, and the great current of water which finds its way from the lake in the rushing channel of that stream, to be dashed over the gigantic precipice at the falls was so held in check that not more than one-quarter of its usual volume could find, bring the team to a fall stop, and by this time they would be well in a "lather," and quivering with excitement. After he had yelled for a few minutes, and the horses had become fully frightened, they had used up enough strength to move the plow for an hour.

The other man knew better. When he observed, while "hitching up," that the horses heads were carried high, and that they were feeling first rate, he would say to himself: "There is a good head of steam on to-day, and I shall be able to get a good day's work out of these fellows if I save it all to be used to the best advantage."

Therefore he would speak in as quiet a tone as possible, would move gently about, and aim to get his team afield without any rumpus or excitement, and would bear with a few irregularities, such as getting out to the furrow and pulling by fits and starts a few times. The consequence w The winter of 1848 had been one of the

the stream, was dry, as was the space be-tween the lower end of Goat Island, and out beyond the tower. The rocks thus exposed were black and forbidding, giving the dry river bed the appearance of a track of charred stumps. The Three Sisters looked forlorn in their enhanced dimensions. The great jet of water which had, from time out of mind, leaped into the air about 300 hun-dred yards south of this group of islands in the great rapids, and which is leaping there to-day, was not leaping that morning, and, as some one remarked that day

the tremendous roar of Niagara had sub

ded to a moan.

The scene was at once desolate, strange and awful to contemplate. The whole village was out exploring caves, dark recesses, curious formations in the rocks, and other remarkable features of the cataract other remarkable features of the cataract and rapids that no mortal eye had probably ever gazed upon before. These explora-tions were made safely to the very brink of Horseshoe Rapids. A Mr. Holly drove a horse and buggy from the head of Goal Island clear to the spot where the leaping let of water had always writhed and foamed. He also cut several sticks of tim-ber near the brink of Horseshoe Falls, had them hewed there, and hauled them far away with four horses. These sticks—they were large, fine timbers—are in the frame of some house at the falls now. This remarkable condition of affairs at the catarac continued all day, and showed no sign a change when the people went to bed that night. When they arose in the morning, however, the old familiar thunder of the falls was again shaking the earth as before and the river and rapids were again the seething, whirling, irresistible torrent o old. The ice in the lake had shifted again, and some time in the night the longrestrained volume of water had rushed down and claimed its own.—Boston Tran-

The Farmers of America. Very few people appreciate the import ance of the American farming interests was an important fact recently stated by the editor of the *Herald*, of this city. We hear, he added, the everlasting hum of our manufactories night and day, and every orator who talks about the splendor of this guage to our workshops, and mills, and looms, and forges and trip hammers. But the farmer is seldom heard of. He sits quietly in the background by the side of his plow and thrashing machine, as though

he were of little account. We can easily recognize his value to the nation, however, by a few figures which may startle our readers, unless they have already looked into the subject with some care. Of our entire exports 84 per cent. comes from the ground and from mines, forests and fisheries, whole only 16 per cent. is the product of machinery. The cotton of the South and the grain of the West hold a dual control over our national preservity. One leaves the principles of prosperity. One keeps the spindles of England busy, and the other feeds the world. Europe has, therefore, almost as much interest in the products of American soil as we have ourselves. A loss of these two crops for a single season would exact. two crops for a single season would create

a panic throughout the civilized world. There are in America over 4,000,000 farms, large and small. They cover nearly 300,000,000 acres of improved land, and their total value is something like \$10,000,-000,000. These figures are not, of course comprehensible. They simply convey the idea of vastness of area and equal vastness of importance. The estimated value of

the yearly product of these farms is be tween \$1,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000. What America takes out of the ground therefore, has much to de with the prosperity and happiness of the nation. What helps the farmer helps all, and what hurts him hurts us all. His well-tilled acres are the heart of the republic, and each pulse drives the product of the country into every market on the planet.—Foreign Trade Gazette, N. Y.

Why Patti Hugged Her Husband.

After the noise incident upon Guille's performance had quieted down, Mme. Patti PEOPLE WHO PLAY POKER.

A Great Bluff Game in Utah Between a

Miner and a Gambler.

"I saw a poker game once that I will
never forget," said Jeff Hanking. "It was
in Park City, Utah, in 1865, when the mindentity delighted with been reception. The clapping of hands, "vivas" and "bravas" seemed never to want to subside, and flowers fairly rained down on the stage. Patti was evidently delighted with been reception. rained down on the stage. Patti was evidently delighted with her reception. She smiled and bowed in a way which showed how much she appreciated her welcome, and her eyes fairly sparkled. When the demonstration finally subsided somewhat, "Ah! Fore e Lui," one of the most beautiful selections from "Traviata," was given by the singer in a strong, yet inexpressibly sweet and pleasing voice. She seemed to be returning thanks to that vast assemblage before the footlights for their welcome before the footlights for their welcome— yet in such a light, airy and withal pleas-ing way that it was delightful to receive the gratitude so irresistibly tendered. Suddenly there broke from the wings a a rich, clear tenor voice, which sang in duet with Patti until the finish, when the house fairly trembled with the plaudits of the audience, and the duet had to be given over again for an encore. Everybody, of course, supposed that the voice behind the scenes was that of Guille, and had they been told that it was Nicolini, Mme. Patti's husband, they would have been considera-bly surprised, for the impression has gone out that Nicolini's voice is gone, whereas the voice which accompanied Patti was strong and clear. The fair diva was as much surprised when she recognized the voice as the audience could possibly have been had they known whose it was, as she been had they known whose it was, as she had they known whose it was, as she been had they known whose it was, as she belie Salve is affecting a cure." Beware of limits the could be a surprised which, for the past ten days, has given me great pain. This salve is the only remedy it have found that has given me great pain. This salve is the only remedy there was caused by varicose veins, and was pronounced incurable by my medical doctors. I find, however, that Henry's Carbert was supported by the could be a suppo knew nothing of Nicolini having arranged with Guille, for whom it was cast, to take the part. Especially was it unexpected to her, as she knew that Nicolini had not tried his voice for two months. Those who watched Patti's face closely might have seen how thoroughly pleased she was at this point. She turned to the scenes, smiled roguishly, and at the end of the song ran with extended arms behind the flies to give the to-be-envied Nicolini a good old-fashioned hug. — City of Mexico Two Re-

Kindness as an Investment. There is nothing worse for domestic an mals than to scare them half to death. Fright uses up the vital forces more than work, more than the growth of flesh or fat, more than anything else, unless it is per-

We have had two men working for us with teams, on the same farm at the same time. One would take his horses from the stable when they had been refreshed by a few days' rest, and were feeling well, and because they were pretty frisky while they were being harnessed, and the off horse did not keep the furrow well at the first send-off, would get out of patience and yell at his team till finally they would break into a trot, when he would throw the plow to the full depth into the first hum mock he could find, bring the team to a ful

MARVELOUS CHANGES.

What the Future will be to Those Who Refuse to Believe. Is this country unconsciously undergoing a wonderful change; is the change to take place before we are aware of the fact, and when it has taken place will we wonder why we did not see it before it was too late?

Those that see the changes early avail themselves early, and thereby receive bene-

The shrewd iron man sees the iron inter est transferred from Pittsburg and Pennsyl vania to Birmingham, Alabama, and in hi far-sightedness sees the furnaces in Penn sylvania torn down and deserted for thi new and prolific field. It is claimed by the iron men of Alabama that the low price at which iron can be produced there will revolutionize the iron interests of the

world.

We have seen the grain-growing centers of this country shifted to the West. We have seen the pork-packing industry flit from Cincinnati to Chicago, and from thence to Kansas City and Omaha. South-ern cotton mills undersell New England and American markets, and challenge the world. We have seen and are seeing all this take

place before our eyes, and know that other changes are taking place equally as prom-inent, and we wonder as we behold them. Ten years ago the insurance companies only required an analysis of the fluids when they were taking insurance for very large amounts. To day no first class com-pany will insure any amount unless they have a rigid analysis of the fluids passed and if any traces of certain disorders are apparent, the application is rejected. In their reports they show that the death of sixty of every one hundred people in this country, is due either directly or indirectly to such disorders. The Brompton Hospital for Consumptives London England pital for Consumptives, London, England reports that sixty of every one hundred

"Is not this disorder the real cause

Ten years ago the microscope was some-thing seldom found in a physician's office now every physician of standing has one and seldom visits his patients without callwe of the present generation are to die of diseases caused by kidney disorders? Or shall we master the cause by Warner's safe cure, the only recognize specific, and thus remove the effects? specific, and thus remove the effects? It is established beyond a doubt that a very large percentage of deaths in the country are traceable to diseased kidneys. For years the proprietors of Warner's safe cure have been insisting that there is no sound health when the kidneys are diseased, and they enthusiastically press their specific for this terrible disorder upon public attention. We are continually hearing its praises sounded.

This means wonders! Cannot the proprietors of this great remedy, who have been warning us of the danger, tell us how to avoid a disease that a first is so unimportant, and is so fatal in it termination? Are we to hope against hope and wait without our reward

The most significant of all changes, how ever, that we of to-day can note, is this radical change of view to which the publi-has been educated: It was formerly thought that the kidneys were of small in portance; to-day, we believe, it is generally admitted that there can be no such thing as sound health in any organ if they are in the least degree deranged.

How to Avoid Pains and Aches. The pursuit of the dollar is responsible for the wreck of countless lives. young men old and adds physical debility to the sorrows of old age. In the unceas-ing effort to obtain riches, the best objects of human existence are driven out of sight Families are neglected and the pleasures of home left untasted. In England the prince merchant is content with what is gained by a few hours at the desk. The rest of hi time is given to such enjoyments as his means may permit. He is enthusiastically devoted to his family, and in old age is as jolly as a sand-boy; sleeps well, eats almost too well and is comparatively free from pains and aches. It is a fact that thousand of our wealthiest merchants, in their pros-perity, work as hard as they did when commencing life. Custom has grown into habit and things without interest from the busi ness point of view have no flavor. So long as good health remains such slavery has its compensations; but, when the physical and mental condition will stand the strain no longer, the way to the end is gloomy and wretched, the pains and aches arising from persistent overwork embittering every moment to the last. To prevent this inevitable consequence men should be satisfied with reasonable prosperity, and so live that their bodies and brains may be maintained in sound condition from the beginning to the end of well-spent lives.—George Henry Bas-sett in Herald of Health.

Josiah Davis, North Middletown, Ky. writes: "I am now using a box of your Henry's Carbolic Salve upon an ulcer, which, for the past ten days, has given me great pain. This salve is the only remedy I have found that has given me any ease. imitations.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Stand not upon the Order of your Going, But go at once, and buy a bottle of the fragrant SOZODONT. You will never regret it. It not only beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay, but leaves the mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant as a rose. jy3-lyTuThS

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

mr15-lyMWS

Cure for the Deaf. PECK'S PATENT IMPROVED CUSHIONED FAR DRUMS perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Invisible. comfortable and always in position. All conversation, and even whispers, heard distinctly. Send for illustrated book of testimonials free. F. HISCOX, 858 Broadway, New York.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. If you desire a clear skin and sweet breath, purify the blood with Parker's Tonic. Hindercorns, the best cure for corns, 15 cents.

Ex-Mayor R. W. Townley, Judge T. F. McCormick, E. H. Sherwood, Banker; J. Maguire, Banker; G. S. Davis, Banker; and J. O. Tichenor, Merchant, all of Elizabeth, N. J., earnestly comment Ely's Cream Balm as a specific for catarrhal affection.

I had Catarrh for ten years, and in January bought a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at D.
M. Stockmon's Pioneer Drug Store and have had but little trouble since. It is the best remedy I ever tried.—Jas. L. Anderson, Suisun, Cal.

If you want a first-class Buggy, Cart, Phaeton or anything in the carriage line, go to HARRY BERNARD'S, Sixth and L streets. tf

The Glory of Man Is His Strength, and The Glory of Man Is His Strength, and for the many alinents arising from nervous prostration and physical weakness, such as loss of vital energy, nervous debility, seminal weakness, impotency and the various ills caused by Indiscretion, Excess and Abuse there is no more effectual remedy than Dr. LaMars' Seminal Pills. They build up the entire system, renew the wasted energies, glying strength, vigor and vitality to all the organs. The feeble and infirm find in them a veritable fountain of youth. Price, \$2.50. Sent C. O. D., by express, or by mail, on receipt of price. Address all orders to A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, P. O. Box 1952, San Francisco.

AUCTIONS.

Sale Clearance

Crockery and Glassware DEPARTMENT,

On account of discontinuance of the above lines of business,

AuctionSale -COMMENCING -FRIDAY, MARCH 4th, 415 J street.

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New and Second-hand **FURNITURE** CARPETS,

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victims of consumption also have serious disorders of the kidneys.

Among scientists for the treatment of this dread malady the question is being disorders.

For Sale, Cheap, THIRTY-ONE SAMPLES OF

> CLOCKS! From ANSONIA CLOCK CO., New York, In Fine Walnut, Ebony and Oak Cases, CHEAP!

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Republican City Ticket!

Election Tuesday, March 8th.

E. J. GREGORY
E. H. MCKEE
J. J. BUCKLEY
GEO. A. PUTNAM
J. F. SLATER
W. C. FITCH, City Auditor... City Assessor... City Collector. F. A. SMITH, Chairman. F. C. ROEDER, Secretary. mr3-td

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Nine Gold Medals! Eight Silver Medals From the Mechanics' Fair of San Francisco, and California and Nevada Fairs; also, 125 FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST WORK.
One of my BUGGIES is worth Six Cheap

HARRY BERNARD, Manufacturer, corner Sixth and L streets,

SACRAMENTO. I have for sale, at the lowest possible prices;
Family Carriages; Open Buggies; Light Top
Buggies; Heavy Top Buggies; Farmers' Carriages; Trotting Wagons and Sulkies. Carriage
Painting and Trimming, at lowest prices. None
but experienced workmen employed. Repairing
neatly done. Call at the Factory. Work built
to order at the lowest prices. Send your orders.
mrl-lw

JAMES WOODBURN Having purchased the interest of my late partner, W. R. BARNES, will continue the business as heretofore, and hope to receive, as form-erly, a liberal patronage.

FRANK WICKWIRE,

MANUPACTURER AND DEALER IN Saddles, Harness, Blankets, ROBES, WHIPS, Etc.,

317 K STREET,..[4p]..SACRAMENTO, CAL. H. P. OSBORN'S Wood and Coal Yard, No. 806 I street.

WELLINGTON, SEATTLE, SCOTCH, SPLINT and Ione Coals. Also, Coke, Pine and Oak Charcoal, Pitch Pine, and Pine Kindling; 4-foot Second-growth Oak and Stove Wood delivered promptly. Telephone, No. 69.

4pt! W. E. OBBORN. Proprietor



Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y.

DE T. A. SLOCUM, 181 PearlSt., New York

TATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Sacramento WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY business in this State, at the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, under the firm, mane and style of D. DIERSSEN & CO. That the names in full of all the members of such part-nership are DIEDRICH DIERSSEN and GEORGE E. DIERSSEN, and that the places of our re-spective residences, Sacramento city, Cal., are set opposite our respective names hereto sub-scribed. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and seals this 23d day of February, 1887.

Names.

Residences.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Sacramento, ss.
On this twenty-third day of February, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and eightyseven, before me, Robt. T. Devlin, a Notary Public in and for said county, residing therein, duly
commissioned and sworn, personally appeared
DIEDRICH DIERSSEN and GEORGE E. DIERSSEN, known to me to be the persons described
in, whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand and affixed my official seal, at my office
in the county of Sacramento, the day and year
in this certificate first above written.

[SEAL.] ROBT. T. DEVLIN,
Notary Public, Sacramento cownty.
Filed February 25, 1887.
W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
By Jos. J. GUTH, Deputy. fe26-548 STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

By Jos. J. GUTH, Deputy. By Jos. J. Guth, Depuly.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE of California, in and for the county of Sacramento. In the matter of JOHN H. MOON, an insolvent debtor, having applied to this Court for a discharge from his debts, it is hereby ordered that the Clerk of this Court give notice to all creditors who have proved their debts to appear before this Court, at the Court-from thereof, on the ELEVENTH day of MARCH, 1887, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the said JOHN H. MOON should not be discharged from all his debts, in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided. It is further ordered that notice of said application be given to the creditors by mail, and by publication once a week for four successive weeks in the Sacramento Dally Record-Union, a newspaper published in said county.

Judge of the Superior Court.

Grove L. Johnson, Attorney for Debtor. WANTED-LOST-FOUND.

L OST—A SETTER PUP, ABOUT five months old; color, light red. Please return to 1518 Fifth street, and mr4-8. mr4-31*

WANTED-A STOUT BOY FOR GENERAL WORK. Apply E. BONNHEIM, WEIN-BTOCK & LUBIN. mr3 3t WANTED—THE ADDRESS OE WM. KEN-NA, Co. G, 2d U. S. Infantry. I have ob-tained his pension. GEO. W. JOHNSON, Attor-ney-at Law, 1005 Fourth st., Sacramento, Cal. tf WANTED—FOUR MEN TO CHOP WOOD, \$1 75 per cord; also, 2 cooks. 2 waiters; men for farm work; also, men to milk. Female—A waitress, \$20; a housekeeper for the city, \$12; also, 4 girls for housework, \$15 to \$20; also, girls for other work. Apply to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. If

FOR SALE-TO LET.

FOR RENT-TWO SMALL FURNISHED rooms; \$4 per month each; and one front room, \$9 per month. Apply at 412 L street.

FOR SALE—NEAR CLIPPER GAP, 40 acres, or more if desired; small or chard and Vineyard; 25 acres cleared and fenced; new house, 6 rooms, closets, fireplaces; 16 minutes' walk from station. Further particulars apply at this office. WALNUT BEDROOM SET, MARBLE-TOP

MARNOT BEDIROOM SET, MARBLE-TOP (nearly new), just received and for sale cheap; also, 3 Carpets, 1 "Garland" Range (combiete); lot New Carpets, at very low prices. Call and see them: Fine Brussels, at 75 cents, sewed and laid, at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S. 409-K street. We Buy, Sell or Exchange. Repairing and Upholstering. FOR SALE-THREE SPANS OF fine Horses. For price, etc., call at the Union Brewery, Twentieth and O streets, where the horses can be seen. COR SALE, CHEAP-THREE BILLIARD AND

one Pool Tables, with all the attachments and in good repair; also a lot of Window Sash and Glass Doors, suitable for hot-house purposes. Apply at GEO. F. PARKER'S, No. 200-K street, southeast corner. EURNISHED ROOMS-CLUNIE'S BLOCK, Eighth and K streets, northeast corner. Nicely furnished sunny rooms, single or in suites; the best rooms in the city; street cass from the Depot pass the door every five minutes; kept first class. MRS. GRICE, Proprietress. 1m-NOR SALE—ONE 6-HORSE POWER PORT-able Engine and Boiler; 1 2-horse Truck and a light Buggy; all second-hand but in good order. Would take in exchange wood, coal, hay or grain. Apply at D. GARDNER'S, 401 I street, 1ptf

FOR SALE—ON MODERATE TERMS, FOUR lots, SOx160 feet each, on south side of block between O and P, Twentieth and Twenty-first streets; one of the most elevated and pleasant locations for a residence in the city; a short distance from street railroad. Apply to W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, at Bank of D. O. MILLS & CO.

TO LET—CHEAP, TENEMENTS AND UN-for housekeeping for small families, Inquire of D. GARDNER, northeast corner Fourth and I

COLONY LANDS FOR SALE.

OAK PARK COLONY, TEHAMA COUNTY, is in the rich timber belt on the line of the Oregon Railroad, and is commanding the attention of settlers as one of the choice localities for building homes. The climate is mild, the soil fertile and produces all the fruits in perfection. Secure lands here at the present low prices. Inquire at 426 K street, Sacramento. 1m

FRUIT LAND. DARTIES DESIRING TO PURCHASE FRUIT

Land in Placer county, in the neighbor-hood of NEWCASTLE, will do well to corre-spond with the undersigned, as he has a large number of improved and unimproved farms, from 5 to 500 acres, ranging in price from \$10 per acre up. [mr3-lptf] ROBERT JONES, Newcastle.

Look at this Investment, FINE HOME IN THE SUBURBS OF SACRAMENTO.

100-Acre Tract Divided into 20 and 30-Acre Lots! THIS IS THE FINEST FRUIT LAND IN

A Sacramento County. Situate on the site of the old Town of SUTTERVILLE, two miles from the city. The Land is of rich loam. This is an investment worth looking at. Price, \$150 to \$175 per acre, According to location. An Avenue, 50 feet wide, running through the Tract. Good road to the city all the year. Drive out and see this tract.

W. P. COLEMAN, REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 325 J street....Sacramento. MONEY TO LOAN. TEN 1p-tf

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE. W. H. WOOD & CO. cessors to LYON & CURTIS), W HOLESALE DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA Produce and Fruit.

Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Honey, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Etc. Nos. 117 to 125 J st.....[tf].....Sacramento. H. G. MAY & CO.,

Nos. 428 and 430 K street, Sacramento FRUIT, PRODUCE, GAME, POULTRY, FISH and Oysters. Goods carefully selected for country trade. Box 437. Telephone 39. 1m S. GERSON & CO., 220 J Street,

SACRAMENTO

ENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, etc. Orders for Produce will receive prompt attention.

Consignments solicited. EUGENEJ, GREGORY, C. C. BARNES, FRANK GREGORY GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,

(Successors to GREGORY & CO.), Nos. 126 and 128 J street, Sacramento WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hard. Orders filled at lowest rates. G. P. CURTIS. E. A. CURTIS. J. P. MURPHY. CURTIS BROS. & CO.

cessors to D. DEBERNARDI & CO.),

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS and Shippers of all kinds of FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FISH, General Produce. Careful attention given to the Selection and Packing of Choice Fruits and Vegetables for

Nos. 308 and 310 K st., Sacramento, Cal.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKET, 1020 and 1022 K Street ... SPARERIBS AND PORK, AND ALL KINDS.
Of Fresh and Salt Meats. Every variety of
Sausages fresh every day. Also, Ham, Bacon
and Lard at the most reasonable prices. Beetand Mutton by the careass, side or quarter,
shipped to all parts of the country. All orders
promptly attended to.

1p ODELL & HERZOG, Proprietors.

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY TRAINS LEAVE AND ARE DUE TO ARRIVE.

SACRAMENTO.

FROM FEBRUARY 8, 1887. 10:25 A. 7:05 A. 2:30 P. 9:90 A. 7:00 A. 7:00 A. 10:10 A. 3:45 P. 11:45 P. 8:90 P. 6:50 P. 11:25 P. 36:00 A. 2:25 P. 9:90 A. 11:25 A. 11:25 A. 9:35 P.

A. For Morning. * Sundays except

Never Put Off

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Till to-morrow, to-day's duty. If you have a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or any form of Throat or Lung disease, do not neglect it. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, if promptly taken, will speedily relieve and cure all ailments of this character.

Two years ago I took a severe Cold. Two years ago I took a severe Cold, which, being neglected, was followed by a terrible Cough. I lost flesh rapidly, had night sweats, and was soon confined to my bed. A physician was called, but the medicine he prescribed afforded only temporary relief. A friend advised the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I began taking this medicine, and before finishing the first bottle was able to sit up: four bottles effected a perfect cure. up; four bottles effected a perfect cure — Geo. W. Dick, Newton, Mass.

In several cases of Bronchitis, caused by exposure to damp and cold weather. I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It Is an anodyne expectorant of great value and usefulness to patients of all ages. Its certainty of action, and its safety as a household remedy, are forcible arguments in its favor. No other cough preparation does its work so quickly and satisfactorily.—C. E. Hoyt, M. D., New Orleans, La.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Langford Colony! Langford Colony!

NOW READY FOR SETTLEMENT. Surveys, Plans, Pamphlets having been comp 'ted, this valuable Land is now

THE ATTENTION OF ANY ONE CONTEMplating the purchase of a home is particu-Larly called to the property. A visit to this property will satisfy you that it is all that it has been represented to be.

Transportation and Markets.

Cheap and rapid transportation is of the utmost importance to those who are both producers and consumers. It cheapens all that he buys and enhances the price of all he produces. The "LANGFORD COLONY" is most advantage-ously situated in this respect. It is between two railroads that both connect with steamboats that run from the Sacramento and San Joaquin points to the Golden Gate. This gives the cheapest freight and passenger rates for the distance n this Coast. The markets for all kinds of products are good. The Canneries, Wineries and Fruit Dealers take all the Fruit raised, at highly @17 remunerative prices. There is an unlimited demand for all the Wine, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Green, Dried and Canned Fruits that can be grown. Dairy Products, Fowls, Eggs and Vegetables find a ready sale. Every acre of this land 320 when in bearing Fruit Trees or Vines will net \$100 per acre. For further particulars apply to

CHAS. R. PARSONS,

SACRAMENTO, CAL. CATARRH Cream Balm CREAM BALN IS WORTH \$1,000

COMMERCIAL. SACRAMENTO MARKET.

Sacramento, March 4th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Sicily, \$5 50@6; Malaga, \$4
@5; Limes, \$12@13 \$\pi\$ box: Apples, \$1 50@1 75 \$\pi\$
box; Eastern Apples, \$5 50@6 50 \$\pi\$ bbl; Bananas, \$32@4 \$\pi\$ bunch: Pineapples, \$5@7 \$\pi\$ dozen: Cocoanuts, \$5 50@7; California Lemons, \$2 25 \$\pi\$
box; California Limes, \$1 25@1 50 \$\pi\$ box; California Oranges, \$2@2 25; Navels, \$3@3 50 \$\pi\$ box; Cranberries, \$11@12 \$\pi\$ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced. 5@5c \$\pi\$ ib; do evaporated, 12\pi@13c; do quartered, 2@3c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 9@10c: Peaches, 10@12c; do peeled, 12@16c; Prunes, German and French, 6@6\pi_c; French Prunes, evaporated, \$3\pi_0 9c; Blackberries, 12\pi_0 13c; Figs, California, 4@5c.

15/4/69c; Blackberries, 12/2/6/10c; Figs. California, 4(6)c.

TABLE FRUIT—Assorted, 2½-b cans, \$2 doz, \$2 10@2 15; Peaches, \$2 3 @2 60; Bartlett Pears, \$2 20@2 25; Plums, \$1 50@1 70; Blackberries, \$260 2 50; Strawberries, \$2 50@2 75; Apricots, \$2 15@2 25; Muscat Grapes, \$1 50@1 75; Red Currants, \$2 35@2 40; Cherries, \$2 256@2 52 \$2.25@2.75.
PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, \$1 dozen, \$1 35@1 40; assorted, gallon cans, \$4; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, \$1 50; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½ b cans, \$\pi\$ dozen, \$1 35\pi\$ 40; assorted, gallon cans, \$\pi\$; Peaches, \$2\pi\$ whortleberries, \$1 75; Capital Asparagus, \$1 75\pi\$ dozen cans.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes—New, 4\pi 4\pi\$; Early Rose, \$1 65\pi\$ 170; Salt Lake, \$1 75\pi\$ 185; Nevada General Grant, \$1 75; River Red, \$1 60\pi\$ 1 65; Onions, \$2 65\pi 275; River Red, \$1 60\pi\$ 1 65; Onions, \$2 65\pi 275; Cabbage, \$\pi\$ 81 75; Carrots, \$0\pi 70; Salt Lake, \$1 75\pi 185; Nevada General Grant, \$1 75; River Red, \$1 60\pi\$ 1 65; Onions, \$2 65\pi 275; Cabbage, \$\pi\$ 81 75; Carrots, \$0\pi 70; Salt Lake, \$1 75\pi 81 85; Rhubarb, \$20c; Green Peas, \$19\pi 22c; Asparagus, \$20\pi 22\pi c; bunch vegetables, \$12\pi c \pi 25 acts, \$2\$; Innch vegetables, \$12\pi c \pi 25 acts, \$2\$; Innch vegetables, \$12\pi c \pi 25 acts, \$2\$; Innch vegetables, \$12\pi c \pi 25 acts, \$2\$; In 18 bs acks; Cracked Wheat, \$2 75; Hominy, \$3 50 \pi cwt.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, hens, \$1\pi 80c; \$25 bs sacks, \$2\$; in 16 bs sacks; Cracked Wheat, \$2 75; Hominy, \$3 50 \pi cwt.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, hens, \$1\pi 66c; gobblers, \$1\pi 65c; dressed, \$1\pi 621; full-grown Chickens, \$5\pi 65 \pi 62 dozen; young Roosters, \$0\pi 6 \pi 62cen; \$2\pi 02; \$25 \pi pair; Eggs, choice California, \$5\pi 60\pi; tame Ducks, \$6\pi 65; Pekin, \$6.5\pi 67; Teal, 75c; Hare, \$1\pi 125; Mallards, \$3; Widgeon, \$1; Sprig, \$150; Canyasback, \$4; Gesee, \$2\pi 22.5 \pi pair; Eggs, choice California, \$19\pi 20c; \pi dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fanc roll, 20\pi 21c; packed in firkins, choice, \$2\pi 20\pi 21c; packed in firkins, choice, \$2\pi 20\pi 21c; packed in firkins, choice, \$2\pi 20\pi 21c; rommon, \$12\pi 14c; Cheese, California, \$17\pi 91c; Western dats, \$13\pi 14c; Martin's Cream, \$1

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 h.
FLOUR—Prices are firm. Net cash prices for California: Best Family, \$4 55@4 75 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl; Bakers' extra, \$4 40@4 60; Superfine, \$2 80@3. WHEAT—Business continues dull. Buyers are on the market, but offerings are too small to admit of any large volume of trade or cause any active movement. At \$150 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ctl for standard shipping the market may be said to be strong, as \$1 154@1 \$52\frac{1}{2}\$ would be promptly paid for an article of better than No. 1 grade. About 1,000 tons of Sonora is said to have been placed on a basis of \$1 50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ctl, and this transaction is fair evidence of the firmness of the situation.

GALL BOARD SALES—MORNING SESSION.

CALL BOARD SALES-MORNING SESSION. Buyer season—400 tons, \$1 58; 3,200, \$1 58½; ,490, \$1 58½. Buyer 1887—100 tons, \$1 62½; 100, \$1 62½. Seller 1887—200 tons, \$1 47; 100, \$1 47¼ % ctl.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Buyer season—100 tons, \$1 5814; 1,500, \$1 5834.
Buyer 1887—100 tons, \$1 623/ F ctl.
BARLEY—The best quality of feed could not be placed to-day at over 973/c F ctl, and the demand at this figure was anything but general or pressing. Brewing shows no change of importance. Jobbing orders are filled within the old range of \$1 10@1 15 F ctl.

CALL BOARD SALES-MORNING SESSION. Buyer season—100 tons, 97c; 600, 9634c; 1,500, 9634c; 2,800, 9654c.
Seller season—200 tons, 94c; 300, 944c; 2,600, 9444c; 100, 9444c.
May—100 tons, 95c p ctl.
No. 1 Brewing, buyer season—200 tons, \$1 13; 100, \$1 1276; 100, \$1 1274; 100, \$1 1276; \$1 ctl.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Buyer season, 600 tons, 961/4c; 200, 961/4c; 100 Seller season, 100 tons, 941/4c: 100, 94c; 100,

935/gc; 100, 931/gc. May-200 tons, 941/gc. Buyer 1887-100 toms, \$1.

3 50 ₱ ton. STRAW—Quotable at 35@55c ₱ bale. HOPS—Very dull. Nominally quotable at 14

BRAN—Quotable at \$15@15 50 % ton.
RYE—Quotable at \$1 35@1 37½ % ctl.
BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at \$1 10@1 25 % ctl, cording to quality. POTATOES—The market continues favorable PATOES—The market continues lavorable sellers. Wharf rates are as follows: New, 8; River Reds, \$1 45@1 50; Early Rose, \$1 45 59; Peerless, \$1 60@1 80; Tomales, \$1 60@1 80; thuma, \$1 50@1 75; Burbank Seedlings, \$1 50@; Jersey Blues. \$1 25@1 65; Oregon Garnet le, \$1 60@1 75; Humboldt Kidney, \$1 80@2; Peachblows, \$1 65@1 90; do Red, \$1 80@1 85

ctl.
ONIONS—Quotable at \$2@2 35 \$\tilde{2}\$ etcl.
ONIONS—Quotable at \$2@2 35 \$\tilde{2}\$ etcl.
choice. Cut Onions, \$1@1 75 \$\tilde{2}\$ etcl.
BEANS—Bayos, \$1 75@2; Butter, \$1 30@1 40;
nk, \$1 49@1 50; Red, \$1 40@1 50; Lima, \$2@
40; Pea, \$1 75@2; Small White, \$1 75@2 \$\tilde{2}\$ etcl.
VEGETABLES—Receipts of Asparagus were
but so large to-day, but considerable stock was
rried over from yesterday, and the market was
o heavily burdened for better prices to prevail.
reen Peas are increasing in quantity and decling in price. Tomatoes are scarce. Rhubarb is
ore plentiful and cheaper. We quote as fol-Green Peas are increasing in quantity and declining in price. Tomatoes are scarce. Rhubarb is more plentiful and cheaper. We quote as follows: Asparagus, 12½@15c % b for white and 15@ 18c for green; khubarb, 10@12c; Mushrooms, 10@15c % b; Green Pens, 1@45c % b; Tomatoes, \$1 75@2 25 % box; Egg Plant, 12½@15c % b; String Beans, 20@35c % b according to quality; Artichokes, 10@15c % dozen; Carrots, 35@50c % ctl; Turnips, 25~250c % ctl; Beets, 75c@\$1 % sack; Parsnips, 50@75c % ctl; Caulifnower, 75c@\$1 % dozen; Cabbage, \$1 \$5~21 50 % ctl; Garlic, 3@ 31½c % b; Celery, 50@60c % dozen; Dry Peppers, 8@10c; Dry Okra, 15@20c % b.
FRUIT—The market is well cleaned up of

General Merchandise.

Arrowroot, crystal'd.20 Cric Cric Arrowroot, crystal'd 20
Asparagus 20
Assorted Fancy 20
Almond Diamond 30
Almond Fingers 25
Almond Ringers 25
Almond Ringers 25
Almond Ringers 26
Alaneda Biscuit 6
Alexander 14
Bath Cakes 15
Biscotto 7
Bonauza 9
Bonbons 10
Butter Biscuit 11
Bristols 15

CHICORY-California, 6@61/2c; German, 61/2 to CIGARS—Jobbing rates for California made are as follows: Seed, \$16@40; Seed and Havana, \$10@75; Clear Havana, \$60@125 \$ M.

CASE GOODS—A leading local canning firm quotes Jellies of all kinds in 2-lb tins at \$2 per dozen; Assorted, Apricot, Plum, Pear, Peach, and Quince Jams, 2-lb tins, \$2; Blackberry and Currant Jams, \$2.25; Gooseberry, Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, \$2.59 per dozen, 2-lb tins. The same firm quotes table fruits as follows, in 2½4-lb tins:

Blackberries rape, Muscatel ears, Bartlett. runes, German ..

eaches, Y. F.....eaches, Clingstone...

Shingles. 2 to Laths, 1½. 3 50 Lath, 1½. 4 00 Furring, 1x2, per lineal foot. 762 Battens. 1x2 per lineal foot. 4c0 MALT LQUORS—Leading brands of Eaglish Ale and Porter are selling at \$2 75@3 75 for quarts and \$3@4 for 2 dozen pints. MATCHES—Percussion, 32½c; Telegraph, 50c; Eastern Park.r, \$1 65. METALS—A private circular quotes Pig Ironas follows:

Eglinton, \$\pi\$ ton \$23 00 \$23 50 Glengarnock 24 00 24 00 Shotts No. 1 25 00 25 00 Clay Lane White 22 50 25 00 Clay Lane White 22 50 26 00 26 00 Clipper Gap (California) Pig Iron is quoted at \$22 \omega 23 50 for Nos. 1 to 4. We quote prices for other kinds: Coke Tin. \$4 00; Charcoal Tin. \$5 75; Roofing Tin. \$5; Yellow Metal. 14c: English Cast Steel, 14\omega 55; Sheet Zinc, \$3\omega \omega 65\omega 56; Bar Lead, \$5\omega 56; Car Le \$3 10 per keg.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, 48@500
per-gallon; California Oakum, \$150; Eastern do
55; Rosin, \$3 50@5; Pitch, \$4@4 50; Tar, \$6@8 \$ so: Rosin, \$3 50@5; Pitch, \$4@4 50; Tar, \$6@8 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl.

OIL—China Nut, 41\frac{1}{2}\@47c; California Castor, \$1 30 for No. 1 and \$1 10 for No. 2; refined cocoanut, 37\frac{1}{2}c; California Linseed, in single barrel lots, 40c for raw and 42\frac{1}{2}c for boiled; Petroleum, 110\frac{1}{2}in cans, 17\@21c; do, 150\frac{1}{2}\@30c; pure winter strained Lard, 75c in barrels, and 80c in tins: Possel Olive, \$4 75; Plagniol Olive, \$5\@5 25; Duret do, \$5\@5 50\@5 75; extra fine kinds, \$7\@8 \mathref{1}{2}\@30c; Natural Winter, \$10\@5; do, \$5\mathref{1}{2}\end{1}\end{1}\text{vinter}, \$1\@6c; do, \$5\mathref{1}\end{1}\end{1}\text{vinter}, \$1\@6c; do, \$5\mathref{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{1}\text{vinter}, \$1\@6c; do, \$5\mathref{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{1}\text{vinter}, \$1\@6c; do, \$5\mathref{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{1}\end{2}\end{1}\en

Spring, 60c; Bleached Winter, 61@62c; do Spring, 60c; Extra Bleached, Coast, 62c; do Northern, 63@64c per gallon.

PAINTS—Pioneer White Lead, in lots of 500 hs and upwards, 7½c; smaller lots, 8c; Red Lead and Litharge, each 7c.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 85c, 90c, \$1 and \$1.10 \(\frac{2}{3}\) ream for the four styles.

QUICKSILVER—Price in London, £7.10s; rate in this market, \$38.50@39.

RICE—We quote: Hawaiian, 4½@4½c; China, \$1.35@4.40 per two mats for mixed, \$5.35 to \$5.50 for No. 1, and \$6.75 for Extra No. 1; Carollina, 3½@4½c.

RUBBER GOODS—The net prices for three-ply and four-ply Rubber Hose are 7@19c for ½; inch, 7@23c for 3½ inch, 16@31c for 1 inch, 20@39c for 1½ inch, 24@47c for 1½; inch, and 75c@\$1.50 for 2 inch, and 40c@\$1 for 2 inch; Suction Hose, \$7@50e for 1 inch, \$5@82½c for 1½; inch, and 75c@\$1.50 for 2 inch; Steam Fire Engine Hose, 80c@\$1.25. These are the prices of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.

SALT—Liverpool from warehouse is quoted at \$22.50 for Higgins', and \$13.50 for coarse and \$14.716 for fine.

SYRUP—The American Refinery quotes its product at 25c in bbls; no.price given for smaller packages. The prices in the product of the California Refinery, as fixed on the 12th of February, were 20c in bbls, 22½c for hf bbls, 27½c in 5-gallon kegs, and \$7½c in 1-fallon tins.

SUGAR—Since December 31st the rates have been as follows for 25-bbl lots:

American California Refinery. Refinery.

American California Refinery, Refinery, 61/sc 57/6C 57/8 57/8

57/8 55/8 Dry Granulated.....XX Dry Granulated... Confectioners' (A)..... Standard Circle (A).... El Dorado C.....

Extra C. 5 4½
Golden C. 4½
SOAP—Castile, 7@7½c for Brown and 12@13c
for white; Chemical Olive, 4½@6; Pale and
other grades, 7@8c.
SPICES—Cassia, 5½@6c; Cloves, 27½c; Nutmers, 47½@50c; Mace, 50c; Pepper, 16@17½c;
Pimento, 5½@6c B b.
STARCH—Kingsford's Pure, 7c in barrels and
9@9½c in boxes; Silver Gloss, 8½c in barrels and
9@9½c in boxes; Oswego Corn, 9@9½c. These
prices are substantially the same as for other
brands. TEA-Good me lium grades of Japan are Job-

TOBACCO-Plug, 41@85c; Smoking, 50c to \$1 TOBACCO—Plug, 41@85c; Smoking, 50c to \$1 \$1 bb.

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Arctic is \$3.
WHALEBONE—The New York quotation for Arctic is \$3.
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pair. YEAST POWDER—Standard brands of full weight, 16-ounce cans, \$4 50 \$\pi\$ dozen, and other sized cans in proportion.

One of Lamb's Letters. These letters are rich in sterling sense, as rell as poetic gossip and friendly badinage. Barton at one time was tempted, as so many have been and will be again, to leave the "drudgery of the desk's deadwood" and betake himself to literature as a live-

Section of the control of the contro lihood. Throw yourself on the world" cries Lamb, "without any rational plan of sup-port beyond what the chance employ of book-sellers would afford you!!! Throw yourself rather, my dear sir, from the steep

ation, mirth, converse, poetry, good thoughts, quiet thoughts. Oh, the corroding, torturing, tormenting thoughts that disturb the brain of the unlucky wight who must draw upon it for daily sustenance! Henceforth I retract all my fond complaints of mercantile employment—look upon them as lover's quarrels. I was but half in earnest. Welcome dead timber of a desk that makes me live!"

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A LL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, bearing date on the FIRST DAY OF OC TOBER, 1870, and secured by mortgage on the lands granted said Company by the United States, are hereby notified that the undersigned, trustees under said mortgage, have in hand the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000), which amount, under the terms of said mortgage, may be used by them in the purchase and cancellation of said Bonds.

The undersigned, therefore, acting under the powers conferred upon them by the said mortgage, do hereby invite proposals for the sale of said Bonds. Faid proposals will be received by the undersigned, at their office on the corner of Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal., up to and including the FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1887.

The lowest bids will be accepted, provided the undersigned reserve the right to reject all bids.

J. O'B. GUNN, Trustees.

San Francisco, March 1, 1887.

mr4-td

PURCHASE --07---

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cents; of 1882, 70 cents; of 1883, 66 cents; of 1884,
62 cents; of 1885, 59 cents; of 1884, 65 cents; of 1884,
62 cents; of 1886, 59 cents; of 1884,
63 cents; of 1886, 56 cents; of 1884,
64 cents; of 1886, 56 cents; of 1884,
65 cents; of 1886, 56 cents; of 1884,
66 cents; of 1886, 56 cents; of 1884,
67 cents
Coupons of 1886, 58 cents;
of 1887, 68 cents; of 1888,
68 cents; of 1884,
69 cents; of 1888,
69 cents; of 1884,
60 cents; of 1884,
60 cents; of 1884,
61 cents; of 1884,
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+Briggs, W. A	212 J	8 to 9 A. M., 11 to 2, 7 to 8 P. M	1304 I	.67 and 28	
IBriggs, Wm. Ellery	Oculist, 4291/2 J	9:30 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M 10:30 A. M to 1, 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M	1304 I	81	
*Brune, A. E	Sth and J	10:30 A. M to 1, 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M	14th and K	28	
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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, IN AND FOR the county of Sacramento, in the State of California. In the matter of the estate of GEORGE ROWLEY, deceased. From the petition of F. H. RUSSEL, administrator of the estate of the above named GEORGE ROWLEY, deceased, this day presented to me, it appears that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real and personal estate belonging to the deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of the estate and expenses, charges and costs of administration. It is, therefore, ordered that such petition be filed, and that all persons interested in the estate appear before this Court on FRIDAY, the 11th day of MARCH, 1887, at 16 o'clock A. M., at the Court-room of Department Two, and show cause why an order should not be granted to said administrator to sell the whole of said property and estate. And it is ordered further, that a copy of this order be published for four successive weeks in the SACRAMENTO DAILY KECORD-UNION, a newspaper published in said county of Sacramento.

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Dated this 9th day of February, 1887.

W. C. VAN FLEET,

Judge of the Superior Court.

FREEMAN, JOHNSON & BATES, Attorneys for fellotd

fellotd

FRIDAY, March 4th.
The Senate met at 10 o'clock A. M., the Presi-

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. M., the President in the chair.

The committee appointed to inquire into the alleged failure to transmit S. B. 194 to the Assembly, reported that the blame attached to the Clerks at the desk.

The Chair announced that unless Senators returned to the Secretary of State any Codes in their possession belonging to the State, the value of the same would be deducted from their per diem.

of the same would be deducted from their per diem.

White moved to postpone consideration of the reports in the Ryland-Conklin contest until Monday next at 2:30 P. M.

Abbott moved as a substitute that that the Ryland-Conklin contest be considered at once.

Pending a vote on the substitute a call of the Senate was had.

It was evident that some of the Republican Senators were not aware of the fact that there existed a majority in favor of retaining Conklin (Republican) in his seat, and consequently they favored the postponement. Others, realizing the fact that if the matter were to go over until Monday it would be possible to defeat Conklin's chances of retaining his seat, strenuously opposed postponement. posed postponement.
White got the floor shortly before the noon hour, and spoke until the recess was ordered.

Afternoon Session.

ound to be absent, and a can of the schate was had.

On resuming business the roll was called on Abbott's substitute, to at once proceed with the consideration of the subject. The substitute was lost—ayes, 16; noes, 24.

White's motion then prevailed.
Goucher moved to take up his motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Glenn county bill had been denied a second reading.

Clunic moved as a substitute to take up the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the debris-dam bill was passed.

Walrath moved to amend by indefinitely postponing the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the debris-dam bill was passed. [Withdrawn.]

Goucher withdrew his motion. Clunie's substitute was carried—ayes, 24; noes, Chandler moved that the enacting clause of S. B. 51 (the debris-dam bill) be stricken out. Dray called for the previous question. Goucher raised the point of order that his motion had precedence. Ruled out of order, and Goucher appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Goucher appealed from the decision of the Chair.

A heated argument resulted, Goucher denying that he had withdrawn his motion to reconsider, and others stoutly insisting that he had. Patterson said he was satisfied that the Walrath debris-dam bill had gone up the flume, and the methods by which it had been brought about had not raised in his estimation some of the Sanators on the floor.

enators on the floor.
[Message from the Governor, announcing his pproval of S. B. 340, requiring the payment of remiums by insurance companies; also, S. B. 6, to provide certain improvements at the lome for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; also, S. B. 98, relating to time and prace of holding sessions of Superior Courts; also, S. B. 498, to pay the rent of the Hastings College of Law; also, S. 431, to prevent the introduction of contagious isseases.]

The roll was called on sustaining the Chair, and by a vote of 19 ayes to 20 noes the Senate refused to sustain the Chair.

In reference to the question as to whether or not Goucher had withdrawn his motion conditionally or definitely—which was the subject of a warm debate—it may be stated (and should have been urged by the opponents of the debrisdam bill, while the subject was being discussed) that Mr. Goucher's exact words were as follows:
"I withdraw my motion." Nothing more nor less occurred at the time, and Senators on both sides of the question were "all at sea," whereas the whole matter at issue might have been settled by having the minutes read.

Goucher's motion was then lost—ayes 18, noes 22.

Chandler moved to proceed with the consideration of the reconsideration of the bill under

Caminetti then moved to make the whole matter the special order for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Dray called for the previous question, and another wrangle ensued.

The Chair ruled that Chandler's motion to strike out the enacting clause was in order, and Caminetti appealed therefrom.

By a vote of 22 ayes to 18 noes the Chair was systained.

sustained.
Caminetti moved to adjourn, Ruled out of order, and another appeal was taken. The Chair was sustained—ayes 22, noes 18.
The roll was called on the reconsideration of the bill, with the following result:
Ayes—Boggs, Chandler, Clunie, Crandall, Dixon, Dray, Gesford, Hinshaw, Langford, Lenahan, McCarthy, McCudden, Pinder, Rose, Roth, Sargent, Spelacy, Steele, Sullivan, Wilson, Yell—21.
Nees—Abbott, Bowers, Briceland, Byrnes.

Noes—Abbott, Bowers, Briceland, Byrnes, Caminetti, Conklin, Crimmins, Goucher, Hall, Haynes, Jones, McDonald, Meaney, Moffitt, Murphy, Patterson, Vrooman, Walrath, White

Walrath changed his vote from no to aye, and gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Chandler raised the point of order that a second reconsideration could not be had, and the Caminetti appealed from the decision of the

Goucher moved to adjourn. Lost.
Somebody moved a call of the Senate, and the Goucher renewed his motion to adjourn. Goucher then moved a call of the Senate Goucher then moved a call of the Senate. Lost.

The Chair ordered the roll called on the appeal from the ruling of the Chair on Chandler's point of order that a second reconsideration could not be had.

Goucher moved to adjourn. Declared out of order, and Caminetti appealed from the decision. The appeal was lost.

Caminetti moved that a recess be taken until 7:30 r. M. So ordered.

Evening Session.

The Senate re-assembled at 7:30, and Walrath, taking the floor, claimed that the friends of the debris-dam bill had the right to demand a reconsideration of the vote whereby the enacting clause was stricken out.

Caminetti indorsed the position. He admitted that there had been one reconsideration, but the subsequent striking out of the enacting clause opened the road for a reconsideration of that vote.

Chandler argued that the striking out of the enacting clause was the same—both in fact and effect—as the defeat of a bill. There was no rule of parliamentary law, and no precedent, for any such action as the friends of the bill demanded.

for any such action as the friends of the bill demanded.

Dray spoke to the same effect, and instanced cases in which the same question had been settled during the present session. The striking out of the enacting clause was the death-blow to the bill, and it could not be resuscitated.

Canadler, in the course of his remarks, referred good-naturedly to the disposition of lawyers to twist and turn knotty questions. To this remark Goucher replied in heated language. The Senate was thrown into a convulsion of laughter, however, when Chaudler arose and said he had no idea that the lawyers of the Senate would take any offense at his remark, and that he utterly disclaimed any intention of including the Mariposa gentleman among the lawyers. He had never dreamed of him in such a connection.

lawyers. He had never dreamed of him in such a connection.

The roll was then called on sustaining the ruling of the Chair—that there could not be a second reconsideration of the same subject matter. The result was—ayes 22, noes 18.

Goucher sent to the desk—on behalf of Senators Walrath, Patterson and himself—a protest against the ruling of the Chair and of the Senate bill 51 was in order after he (Goucher) had yielded the floor to Senator Chandler, to call up the reconsideration of the passage of the bill. He moved that the protest be spread upon the journal. The document embraced a resolution expunging from the journal all proceedings had in the matter of the reconsideration of Senate bill No. 51.

Chandler moved to lay the protest on the table.

table.

Caminetti raised the point of order that the document could not be disposed of in that way, and,the Chair ruled the point well taken.

The "negro in the brush-pile" being discovered, the resolution was hotly denounced by several Benators, and considerable confusion curved.

Gesford briefly scored the authors of the resolution for attempting to smuggle into the journal of the Senate a resolution that, in so many words, caused the Senate to stuitify itself in the action taken on the bill. He did not deny the right of any Senator, or number of Senators, to protest against any action of the Senate, but he did deny their right to commit the Senate to a course of procedure that would make it ridiculous in the eyes of men.

Senator Vrooman said: Mr. President, this is the first time I have ever heard a voice raised against the right of petition by any number of citizens. Why, sir, the greatest crying evil which drove the Puritan fathers from their native land was that they were denied the right of petition, and the right of protest. Sir, I am surprised that the Senator from Sutter should stand here upon this floor and insist that this protest should not go upon the records. My mind, sir, goes back to 1883—and there are a few of the Senators of that body now upon this floor, and the Senator from Sutter is one of them. I recall, sir, the stormy times and heated discussions in this Senate for days and days, when, sir, the rights of the minority were overridden and trampled upon.

WE HAD NO REDRESS Gesford briefly scored the authors of the reso

ridden and trampled upon.

WE HAD NO REDRESS

Except that, sir, which lies in the line of putting upon that rec.rd, in proper form, our protest at the action that was taken in this body by the majority against the minority. And, sir, I call the attention of the Senator from Sutter to the fact that upon three several occasions during that session, when we were so incensed at the manner in which we had been treated, that the only remedy we had, the only way that we could place upon that record our protest against the action of the majority of this body, was to do it exactly in the manner in which it is sought to be done here to-night, and his name appears upon 0-rery one of the protests; and, sir, his voice was then raised in proper indignation that the majority should attempt to denytous the right which every American citizen has, viz:

upon that journal. If there is a statement in that paper which is not true, as is stated, then, sir, the Senate has the right to make the protest confor n to the facts, and having done, that these Senators have the right to have it placed upon the record. In this connection, I respectfully call your attention to the following. I am reading now from the Senate journal of the twenty-fiith session:

"PROTEST.

"The undersgned protest against the consideration at the present time by this Senate of Assembly Bill No. 128—'An Act to divide the State into Assembly Districts, and to provide for the elec ion of Assemblymen therein'—on the ground that said bill was not passed by the Assembly by the constitutional majority, as appears by Assembly journal of Monday, February 26, 1883, page 4; and that the attempted passage of said bill, by ordering the journal to be corrected, as shown on page 3 of the minutes of the Assembly of Tuesday, February 27, 1883, was done, notwithstanding the protest of a large number of said House, as appears on page 9 of the last named day's journal, and without any evidence having been presented that the previous day's journal was erroneous in fact in the particular named.

Signed by George E. Whitney, David McClure, Henry Vrooman, Thomas Fraser, George H. Perry, J. Routier, A. L. Chandler, H. W. Wallis, I turn, sir, to page 346 of the journal: "PROTEST.

" PROTEST.

"PROTEST.

"The undersigned hereby solemnly protest against the indorsement by this Senate of the conclusions of the majority of the Committee on State Prisons and Prison Buildings concerning the management of the State Prison at san Quentin, Senators having been denied the privilege of personal examination of the testimony upon which were based such conclusions, by the refusal of the majority to allow said testimony to be printed and placed upon the desks of the Senators."

Signed by David McClure, George E. Whitney, Henry Vrooman, Thomas Fraser, A. L. Chandler, George H. Perry, H. W. Wallis, J. Routler, W. W. Kellogg.

Now, Mr. President, to emphasize this point, I direct attention of the Senators to the fact upon which these protests were based. A committee had been appointed by the Senate to invostigate the affairs at San Quentin. They pursued the investigation, and made their report to the Senate. We claimed that the Senators who were not on that committee had a right to examine the testimony. The majority of this Senate denied us the right of examining the testimony taken by the committee, in order that we might give a correct vote upon that question, and we thereupon resorted to the only means that we had at our command—to put in proper form out protest: and we sent it to the desk and demanded that it be recorded in the journal, and it was so recorded without a single dissenting vote.

I next read, sir, from page 411 of the same

issenting vote.
I next read, sir, from page 411 of the same

"Mr. McLURE OFFERED THE FOLL WING PROTEST:
"Mr. President: The undersigned hereby protest against the action of the Senate, in the matter of the passage of Assembly Bill No. 129, and
assign the following reasons therefor, to wit:
"Eral—That; an amendment to said bill was
proposed on its third reading and final passage,
which amendment substituted entire new matter for each and every section of said bill, and
was adopted without a suspension of the rules
of the Senate and section infleen of article four
of the Constitution.

of the Senate and section lifteen of arcicle four of the Constitution.

"Second—That] said bill as amended by said substitute was not read on three several days in each House, as required by the provisions of said section of the Constitution, and said provisions were not dispensed with."

This protest was signed by J. Routier, A. L. Chandler, Geo. H. Perry, Henry Vrooman, David McClure and Thos. Fraser.

The facts relating to this protest in brief were as follows: The Assembly had passed an apportionment bill; it came to the Senate, and when the Senate bill was upon its third reading they put it in place of the Assembly bill, and after working here for twenty-four hours trying to get that bill withdrawn—after working here, sir, trying to show the majority of this Senate that they had no right to consider that matter in that place, they voted us down by mere force of numbers. They made it a party question, and again we were compelled, sir, to resort to the protest as the only manner in which we could put upon record our opinion as to the treatment we had received at the hands of a majorily of the Senate.

Senator Crandall—Have any of these protests at you have read any resolution in them? Senator Vrooman—No, there is no resolution any of them. I do not understand there is ny resolution here. There is no resolution ere in the present protest which this senate is alled upon to vote upon. I had never seen or teard of the protest until it was read from the lesk. I submit to you, Senator Crandall, that if body of neonle were to assemble in this city. desk. I submit to you. Senator Crandall, that if a body of people were to assemble in this city, and were to petition or protest to this body, and should embody in that protest or petition a resolution, if we were not called upon to give a yote upon that resolution, would that be any reason why it should not go upon this journal. Mr. Crandall—Is it not proper to make a motion to lay that resolution on the table?

Mr. Vooman—Mr. President, I am discussing the proposition that the Senators have a right to petition guaranteed by the Constitution of our country. I say, sir, this Senate has no right to take any vote upon that question at all; that is my position upon this question.

my position upon this question.

Senator Dray—If the resolution does not state
the facts, do you then ask that it should be
spread upon the minutes? It claims that the
bill was on the general file. I claim that it was
before the renate and not upon the general file
—it don't state the facts. before the enate and not upon the general file—it don't state the facts.

Senator Vrooman—Mr. President, I do not suppose that there ever was a petition or protest made under the sun, that the people against whom it was filed, did not dispute its statements. Why, sir, if we will let our minds go back a few years, when there were many people upon this continent whose limbs were bound in

I say, if we will go back to that time and examine the records of Congress and of the Senate of the United States, we will find, sir, almost every page of that record showing a petition upon the one side or a petition upon the other by the people who do not believe in the deetrine of human slavery. I do not suppose, sir, that there ever was a petition of that kind that the majority of those bodies did not dispute the correctness of the facts as recited in the protest. Sir, they cannot produce a single instance where the resolution or protest was denied the right of being placed upon the journal. If the Senators will turn to the Constitution of the United States they will find there in express language the position that the right of petition has always been a right of the American citizen—a right fichas as long as he treads upon his native land. I think it is exceedingly unfortunate, sir, that in a deliberate body of this kind there should be exhibited so much animosity and so much feeling over a question as he produced because the second of the should be declared because the second of the should be described on the second of the should be declared because the second of the THE SHACKLES OF SLAVERY AND HUMAN BONDAGE has as long as he treads upon his native land. I think it is exceedingly unfortunate, sir, that in a deliberate body of this kind there should be exhibited so much atminosity and so much feeling over a question as has been developed here during the last three or four days. I say to you, gentlemen, if this paper which they seek to place upon this record is not a statement of facts, that you have a right to file a counter protest. Questions like this out to be settled without any reference at all. These, sir, are the only safeguards that the Constitutions of this country have. Are you going to deny to these Senators, representing housest and intelligent constituencies, the right that is accorded to every American citizen in the United States? Senators should govern their action upon questions like these, not by partisanship, but they should be decided in an unprejudiced and unbiased manner. We are setting precedents here to day that will be called up in the future, exactly the same as the precedents in the past have been called up to-night in the discussion of this question. Now, sir, I do hope, I beseech you, that you will allow this protest to be spread upon the record. In the interest of oppressed humanity in the future be used as an excuse for rejecting a petition or protest sent here by large bodies of people, who may feel that they have been wronged or injured either by some action of this body or by the action of the people on the outside. Now, Mr. President and Senators, I did not intend to say anything upon this subject, because I believe that the time taken up in its discussion could be more profitably occupied in considering other important questions before this body; but, sir, I would be unfaithful to myself and would be recreant to the considering other important question, if I should allow myself to sit here and quietly see such a precedent passed down to our posterity. I again enter my protest except placing it upon the journal, where it properly and rightfully belongs.

Chandler replied, claiming

existed between the cases cited and that now before the Senate. The resolution now under consideration declares that the action of the Senate was not regular, and in so many words expunges from the records the action already had.

ad.
Patterson said that if he thought the document offered was going to create such feeling he would not have signed it.
Vrooman suggested that if the word "resolved"

rooman suggested that if the word resorved stricken out there might not be any objection it. Chandler said that, so far as he was concerned, e would not object to the protest if it were odified in that way.

Murphy and Walrath spoke in favor of having the document recorded in the journal without odiffication.

modification.

Dray wished to know who objected to any protest. He said there was not a member on the floor who would object to a protest properly worded and that did not mistate facts. worded and that did not mistate facts.

Patters in here went back on his former proposition and declined to sa ction the elimination of any of the text of the document.

Mr. Chandler said all he asked was that the document should be referred to Senator Vrooman for modification into a simple protest. No Senator would object to a properly-worded proest.

Senator would object to a properly-worded proest.

White argued that if the authors of the resolution expressly denied that there was anything
more than a protest in the document, and so
placed themselves on record, no harm could
result from spreading the resolution on the journel. Or, if the authors would strike out the
word "resolved," and make it a simple protest,
he did not think either side to the matter at
issue would have any fault to find.

The authors of the resolution having added a
clause in conformity with Senator White's suggestion, it was spread upon the journal without
objection.

to be done here to-night, and his name appears upon a very one of the protests; and sir, his voice was then raised in proper indignation that the majority should attempt to deny to us the right which every American citizen has, viz:

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

Now, sir, the Senators who have signed that

Made the special order for Tuesday afternoon next.

Jones moved that a number of bills of special importance be taken up for consideration, and that no adjournment be had until they should be disposed of. So ordered.

While the clerks were engaged in preparing the bills, Boggs called up and had read the second time the bill relating to the duties of banks form.

and Bank Commissioners, in relation to the publication of bank reports.

The bill was refused a second reading, and White gave notice of a motion to recon ider.

The bill incorporative the town of Chico was read the third time and passed.

At 10:10 o'clock P. M. the Secretary began the reading of the following list of bills—some of teem on first reading, some on second reading, and some on final passage:

Assembly bills—100, 138, 29, 92, 2 6, 395, 226, 259, 180, 181, 46, 21, 148, 134, 136, 148, 79, 129, 523, 81, 199, 456, 57, 279, 390, 232, 74, 75, 494, 259, 19.

Senate bills—359, 425, 120, 330, 359, 425, 131, 346, 356, 448, 419, 241, 262, 19, 280, 421, 833, 428, 419, 132, 443, 61, 218, 423, 264, 347, 375, 335, 54, 269, 52, 53, 252.

Constitutional Amendments—A. C. A., No. 2. The Senate adjourned at a late hour.

Immediately after the reading of the journal,

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the special orders were taken up.

A. C. A. 19, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, relating to the regulation and control of the waters of the State for beneficial uses, was deteated.

S. B. 69, to create and maintain a relief and pension fund in police departments, was decared a case of urgency, read a second and third time, and passed unanimously.

A. B. 490, to establish a Home of Industry and Refuge for ea-convicis, was read a second time and ordered eng ossed.

The Governor's Private Secretary reported the following bijls back to the Assembly with the Governor's signature attached: A. B. 62, relating to the meanner in which municipal corporations may create indebtedness: A. B. 122, relating to insurance: A. B. 113 to pay the claim of B. F. Langford for expenses incurred in selecting a site for the Home of the Chronic Insane: A. B. 119, relating to the salary of Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction; A. B. 133, providing for the payment of the claim of Elisha ©. Crosby.

S. B. 192, an Act establishing an Industrial Home of Mechanical Trades for the adult blind, was read a third time, and its passage made a special order for 4 P. M. Saturday.

A. B. 493 was withdrawn, and S. B. 342 substituted in its place upon the file.

S. B. 145, regulating the government of the State Prisons of California, was read the third time.

time.

S. B. 66, to appropriate money to pay for the publication of Amendment No. 1 to the Constitution as submitted at the general election, November 2, 1886, was read the third time and passed—ayes 68, noes 0.

Evening Session. A. B. 550, concerning the salaries of the Superior Judges for the thirty-eighth fiscal year, was read a second time and ordered engrossed.

A. B. 503, to provide for compiling, flustrating, electrotyping, printing, binding, copyrighting and distributing certain books of State series of school text-books, was read a second-time and ordered engrossed.

Taylor introduced a constitutional amendment, relative to the judiciary department. Laid on the table.

At 8 p. M. Ellsworth called for the special or-

ment, relative to the judiciary department. Laid on the table.

At 8.P. M. Ellsworth called for the special order for the hour, the resolution reported by Special Committee on Investigation, declaring vacant the position of Assistant Minute Clerk, now filled by Ray G. Falk, and consideration of the report of the Special Committee on Investigation, appointed for the purpose of inquiring into certain alleged charges, relative to improperly changing the daily file of the Assembly. The report was discussed for some time, and finally action was deferred until to-morrow at 2:30 P. M. to enable members to examine the printed testimony.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: S. B. 25, relating to the removal of criminal actions before trial; S. B. 4, to establish a Branch Normal School in Northern California; A. B. 182, relating to peremptory challenges to jurors in criminal cases: S. B. 39, relative to Bank Commissioners: S. B. 17, giving a lien to loggers and laborers, etc.; S. B. 93, to levy taxes for the maintenance of public parks; and S. B. 304, for the purchase of certain roads within the limits of the Yosemite Grant.

At 11:30 o'clock bills were taken up on the first-reading file.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Assembly Committee on State Library has about concluded their investigations, and their forthcoming report looked for with considerable anxiety. T members of the committee have been thoroughly examining the books of the office, assisted in their work by two of the Library Trustees. They unofficially report that the State Librarian has been drawing money to pay certain bills and not paying the same for some time afterwards. One case they mention where \$1,373 25 was drawn to pay an Eastern book firm. The firm, it is stated, did not receive the money

ate who championed the valley side of the question in the debris dam contest, are familiar to readers of our legislative reports. While these gentlemen spoke and voted with the valley, it is not to be inferred that they are antagonistic to the people of the mountains. The question was one of broad State interest, and involved grave State policy, and demanded legislative judgment free from any question of sympathy for one side or the other. Among the leaders of the valley side of the debates, and who were especially active Association. and forcible against the menace to the valley, were Senator T. J. Clunie, San Francisco; Senator H. C. Gesford, of Napa; Senator A. L. Chandler of Sutter, and Senator Dray of Sacramento.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The second volume of Ben Perley Poore's "Reminiscences of Sixty Years Experience in the National Metropolis' is at hand. We have already referred to the book at length. It is being convassed for in Sacrament, and is generally received with favor. It is unique, wholly unlike anything that has preceded it, and not likely to be paralleled by anything to come after it. It opens to inspection a great deal of the inner life of distinguished people of the parties during the last sixty core. the nation during the last sixty years and the stories are all well told and with the most praiseworthy conciseness. No man has had better opportunities for observing men and measures at the National Capital than Poore and few if any have so well improved them. As a veteran journalist editor of the Congressional Directory, and Clerk of the Senate Printing Committee, he has for a half century been brought into close social and official relations with all the great and small people who have been known at Washington, and as he never forgets, is possessed of broad humor and is a graceful writer, his book is one of the nost novel and entertaining of anecdote records.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for March is at hand from Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. It presents, in addition to able editorials and reviews, these papers: "Fancy or Fact?" by James R. Lowell; "Theophile Gautier," by James B. Perkins; "The Gautier," by James B. Perkins; "The Lady from Maine," in two parts, by Law-rence Saxe; "Low Tide on Grand-Pre," by bliss Carman; "Curiosities of Criticism," by Agnes Rapplier; "The Second Son," by M. O. W. Oliphant and T. B. Aldrich; "Blindfold," by Andrew Hedbrooke; "Our Hundred Days in Europe," by Oliver W. Holmes; "The Hippolyte of Euripides." by Wm. C. Løwton; "Come Back, Dear Days!" by Louise C. Moulton; "Paul Patoff," by F. Marion Crawford; "Longfellow's Art." by H. E. Scudder.

ow's Art," by H. E. Scudder. The last issue of the "American Review" is one deeply interesting and pre-senting papers of great strengh and vigor. senting papers of great strengh and vigor. The chief of these are: "Political Economy in America," Professor Richard T. Ely: "Our King in Dress Coat," Moncure D. Conway: "Future Probation," Gail Hamilton, "Specialists in Medicine," Morris H. Henry, M. D.: "Vulgarity," Ouida; "The New South'—Financially Reviewed," Marion J. Verdery: "The Condition of the American Stage," Julian Magnus; "The Conspiracies of the Rebellion," Leonard Swett; "Life Among the Insane," Adriana P. Brinckle; "Literary Backbiting," George P. Lathrop; "Assumption and Pretension," George Sand; "Scientific Taxation," Edward G. Clark; "Should Women be Hanged?" Helen M. Wilkes. OUR PLANTS .- It seems strange that out

been put to use by man; yet this proportion is much greater than in the animal world, from which only some 200 species have been selected, while the animal kingdom reckons millions of species. De Candolle names 247 useful cultivated plants, of which 44 appear to have been cultivated for more than 4,000 years, and 67 for less than 2,000 years. The plants of modern adoption are chiefly artificial fodders, and within the than 4,000 years, and 67 for less than 2,000 years. The plants of modern adoption are chiefly artificial fodders, and within the last 2,000 years men have commenced the cultivation of not a single species which can rival maize, rice, the sweet potato, the potato, the bread fruit, the date, cereals, millets, sorghums, the banana, or soy.

The ancients enjoyed use of these—3,000, the railroad platform, in front of the Mexican ican Crustom House. 4.000 or 5,000 years, perhaps even in some cases 6,000 years ago. A remarkable fact is that more than three-fourths of the plants which have been cultivated for more than 4,000 years are still found wild in identical form. In the fact of the second cases of the plants are still found wild in identical form. In the fact of the second case of the second c

of more than 120,000 species of plants known to botanists only about 250 have

PACIFIC COAST.

STREET FIGHT BETWEEN AMERI-CANS AND MEXICANS.

Libel Suit-Carmen's Strike Ended Depot Burned - Acquitted of Bribery-Fresno's Boom

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

End of the San Francisco Carmen's Strike.

San Francisco, March 4th.—The strike of the carmen on the Sutter and Geary street cable roads, which has been on for the past four months, has ended, according to the statement of one of the strikers. It is statement of one of the strikers. It is stated that the trouble arose at a meeting of the Carmen's Assembly of the Knights of Labor regarding the distribution of money obtained by the entertainment given under the auspices of the carmen. The Assembly decided that the money should be divided among all the needy strikers, while those who are engaged in the omni-bus enterprise claimed that it should be turned over to them for the maintenance of the line. It was also stated that the

From other sources it is learned that it was decided to defer declaring the strike off until Monday.

off until Monday.

The strikers state that some time between last night and this morning some person or persons entered the stables of the 'bus line, on Pacific avenue, near Polk street, and not only emptied the safe of what money contained, but carried off almost every article of value in the place. The conclusion was at once reached that the work was that of some of their impatient brethren, who could not wait for a general division of the assets. The carmen's 'bussed are not running to-day.

Lodi in Earnest.

Lopi, March 4th .- The Northern San Joaquin County Board of Trade met here again Wednesday evening. Great interest was manifested and the meeting was attended by representative men from all the districts inc luded in the Board. The organization is now in perfect working order and expects to accomplish great good to the locality represented. All the meetings have been perfectly harmonious and totally void of discord. It is the aim and intention of the Board, through its manage ment, to piace this most deserving end of San Joaquin county in its proper light, to advertise, through the medium of the press and by the circulation of documents, newspapers, etc., descriptive of this extensive and fertile region, to further the subdivision of our large ranches into small tracts suitable to the requirements of families, and to induce desirable immigration to these localities. The following is the complete list of the officers of the Board: President, W. C. Childs; First Vice President, C. H. Corson; Second Vice-President, W. J. Rix-Recording Secretary, J. D. Hoffman; Corresponding Secretary, T. C. Riggs;
Corresponding Secretary, T. C. Riggs;
Treasurer, C. A. Rich, Directors—Lodi and vicinity, W. C. Green, A. J. Larson, F. H. Martin, C. O. Ivorv, E. Lawrence, George Hogan; Acampo, F. N. Smart; New Hope, Arthur Thornton; Lockeford, Howard Locke; Woodbridge, John Parrott, Sr.;
Taison, M. Woods. Taison, M. Woods

During the past week several sales of real estate have been made in this vicinity to actual settlers. The Weather. TEMPLETON, March 4th .- After two days'

rain the weather is warm. The rainfall is 44 of an inch for the storm. There is the finest outlook for crops in years. SAN DIEGO, March 4th .- Light rains last night and this morning, and indications are good for more.

FRESNO, March 4th .- The rainfall for the past twenty-four hours is .06 of an inch; paigns of his party before he died. for the past season, 5.10 inches.

Fresno's Board of Trade. resno County Board of Trade last night, a resolution was passed urging the Assemblyman from this county to do all possible to defeat the bill creating an extra Superior preme Judgeship, and indorsing the selection made by the Los Angeles Bar

Railroad Depot at Selma Burned. FRESNO, March 4.h - The railroad depot t Selma, together with a large amount of freight, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was caused by the bursting of a can of kerosene. The loss is unknown.

Acquitted of the Charge of Bribery. SAN JOSE, March 4th .- The third trial of J. E. Edson, charged with receiving a bribe of \$25 while a ponce officer, resulted in his acquittal in Judge Belden's Court this morning. He was defended by D. M. Del-

Respect for Judges Morrison and McKee. SAN JOSE, March 4th.—The following committee of the bar was appointed to draft resolutions of respect on the death of Judges Morrison and McKee: J. D. Black, John Reynold, S. F. Leib, Thos. H. Laine and W. B. Hardy. A Libel Suft.

Los Angeles, March 4th.—Horace Bell yesterday filed a complaint of criminal libel against Hon. G. Wiley Wells, ex-Congressman; Captain A. M. Thornton and B. A. Stevens, for circulating a defamatory circular concerning him lar concerning him.

Rejoicing at Orland, ORLAND, March 4th.—The defeat of the Glenn county bill caused great demonstrations of joy here to-day. Few people outside of Willows and vicinity favored the division, and the result accords with the desire of the great majority of the people in the proposed new county. Excursionists.

SAN DIEGO, March 4th .- An excursion of 800 people arrived last night from Los Angeles and the East.

ARIZONA.

Bloody Street Fight Between Americans and Mexicans.

Nogabes, March 4th .- Last night about 8 o'clock, Deputy Sheriff James Speedy saw Lieutenant Guitterez with four armed creek into the United States. He immedi ately called on Henry Littlepage and Dr. Purdy to go with him and see why an armed party should enter the United States. On arriving in front of the American Custom House, the Lieutenant of the Mayieus troops stanged in front of Little Mexican troops stepped in front of Littlepage and covering him with a revolver demanded the release of a Mexican named
Rincon, whom they supposed the American authorities were holding as a prisoner,
Littlepage replied: "I have no prisoner,"
and immediately snatched the six-shooter
out of the Lieutenant's hand. Placing him out of the Lieutenant's hand. Placing him under arrest, the American officers started for the main street of the town.

for the main street of the town.

On crossing the railroad track the Lieutenant called on his soldiers, who were concealed in the dry bed of the creek, to release him. They immediately ran to the American officers, and one of the soldiers, covering Littlepage with his rifle, demanded the release of his Lieutenant. Sheriff Speedy commanded Littlepage to fire upon the soldier, and immediately fired himself at the soldier was head Littlepage. himself at the soldier who had Littlepag covered. This soldier also fired at Little covered. This soldier also fired at Little-page, but Littlepage knocked the gun aside, and at the same time drawing his revolver, fired at the Mexican. The firing then be-came general between the three officers and the Mexican soldiers. The Mexicans retreating across the international line into Mexico, the American officers tollowing up and shooting until their weapons were empty, when they ran to Main street and

prostitute, with whom Colonel Arvizu has been living and who had refused to cohabit

with him any longer, to return to his embrace, and, upon being discovered by the officers, they made a bold bluff to cover up their intentions. Acting United States Consul W. B. Groseclose has taken the matter in hand, and this morning made a demand upon the Mexican authorities for Lieuteaant Guitterez.

More trouble is looked for to-night, as it is expected that Colonel Arvizu will seek

evenge.

Governor Torres has been advised of the situation of affairs and will arrive here tomorrow morning.

General Miles has been requested by the

United States Attorney, at Tucson, to send troops here immediately.

The Captain of the Home Guard at

Reservation Indians Stealing Stock. Benson, March 4th .- Aggressions are be ng made by the San Carlos Apaches which puts the settlers out of humor. News from Dripping Springs, of undoubted au-thority, elicits the fact that the savages get off the reservation and steal stock of all kinds in large quantities. Several recent thefts were proved to a lot of Indians who left Captain Smith's band on the Gıla and then proceeded to within fifteen miles of 'bus line was not paying expenses. This finally led to a vote being taken on the proposition to declare the strike off, the motion being carried.'

then proceeded to within fifteen miles of the boundary, where they stole some thirty horses and then decamped for the mountains, where they could not be found. It is motion being carried.

OREGON.

Professional Burglar Escapes. PORTLAND, March 4th .- C. H. Ross, a proonal burglar, was sentenced this morn ing to four years in the penitentiary. At noon, an hour when the jailer's back was turned, he broke jail and made his escape. It is thought he will be captured before he can get out of town. About two months ago he and three other prisoners escaped by digging through the wall. He made his way to Wasco county, where he was captured committing a burglary in a farm house and brought back for trial.

The Interstate Commission. PORTLAND, March 4th .- The Board of Trade at a special meeting yesterday passed a resolution asking President Cleveland to appoint a Pacific coast man on the Inter-state Commission. The resolution was state Commission. The retelegraphed to the President.

WAGE-WORKERS' SAVINGS.—The following statistics, given in one of the New York daily papers, show a very prosperous condition of affairs among the working classes of the Eastern States: In six New England States the estimated amount of the surplus earnings of workingmen and women now on deposit in the savings banks of those States is \$1,000,000,000. The amount shown by the last annual reports made to the State authorities by the city and State savings banks of New York is \$534,000,000,000, owned by 1,286,000 individual depositors. Ninety per cent. of the depositors are said to be a second or savings. to be wage-workers, with surplus earnings in savings banks amounting to \$480,000,000 The total aggregate in six New England States and State of New York is \$1,480,000, 000 of surplus capital-bearing interest be-longing to the wage-workers in but seven States of the Union.

THE CLIMATE OF RUSSIA.—Minister Lath op complains of the cold weather in Russia. That same cold weather drove Simon Cameron home many years ago, and ti killed Anson Burlingame when he went to the frigid region on a mission from China. That ardent son of the South, Casius M. Clay, bore it very well, however, and John Randolph did not succumb to it, though Mr. Randolph was in Russia before the day when the artificial marmath of sin he day when the artificial warmth of civi zation had made men sensitive. Marshal Jewell came back in his wonted beaming condition, and was able to act in the Cabi net and direct one of the national camh the climate of Boston agains Fresno's Board of Trade.

Fresno, March 4th.—At a meeting of the resno County Board of Trade last night, ent winter.—Boston Herald.

Judge for Fresno; also, a resolution urging the Governor to veto the Cohen Stamp Act; From 115 lbs. to 161 lbs. also, asking the Governor to appoint a man from Southern California to the vacant Su-My Health, My Happiness and My Life.

and My Life.

A da, never passes that I do not think and speak kindly of the Cuticura Remedies. Seven years ago, all of a dozen lumps formed on my neck, ranging in size from a cnerty stone to an orange. The large ones were frightful to look at, and painful to bear; peop e turned aside when they saw me, in disgust, and I was ashamed to be on the street, or in society. Physicians and their treatment, and all medicines failed to do any good. In a moment of despair I tried the Cuticura Remedies—Cuticura, the great Skin Beautifier, externally, and "Uticura Resouvers, the new Blood Purifier, internally; the small lumps (as I call them) gradually disappeared, and the large ones broke, in about two weeks, discharging large quantities of matter, leaving two slight sears in my neck to-day to tell the story of my suffering. My weight then was one hundred and fifteen sickly pounds; my weight now is one hundred and sixty-one solid, healthy pounds, and my hight is only five feet five inches. In my travels I praised the Cuticura Remedies, in my travels I praised the Cuticura Remedies, in the countries of the cuticura Remedies I owe my health, my happiness and My Life. A prominent New York druggist asked me the other day, "Do you still use the Cuticura Remedies, you look to be in perfect health?" My reply was, "I do, and shall always. I have never known what sickness is since I commenced using the Cuticura Remedies." Sometimes I am laughed at by praising them to people not acquainted with their merits, but sooner or later they will come to their senses and believe the same as those that use them, as dozens have whom I have told. May the time come when there shall be a large Cuticura Supply House in every city in the world, for the benefit of humanity, where the Cuticura Remedies and shall be sold only, so that there will be rarely a need of ever entering a drug store.

M. HUSBANDS, P. O. Box 1697, New York, N. Y.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Diseases. from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases. PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Memishes and Baby Humors, use Cuticura Soap.

KIDNEY PAINS With their weary, dull, aching, life with their weary, dull, aching, life-less, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Warranted. At druggists, 25 cents. Potter Drug Co., Boston. je23-lyWS&wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Election: Tuesday, March 8th.

JOHN Q BROWN City Auditor City Assessor E. T. NAGHEL Fire Commis ioner.... ... CHRIS. WAHI City Library Trustees S. H. GERRISH, A S. HOPKINS, L. E. SMITH, ADD. C. HINKSON.

AUCTION SALE

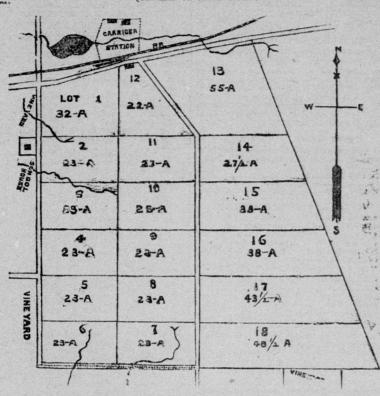
J. C. KELLY, Chairman.

BELL & CO.....AUCTIONEERS, -WILL SELL-TO-DAY,March 5th At 10 o'clock A. M. sharp,

Sale Positive. Th

A RARE CHANCE TO GET A FARM CHEAP!

A Portion of the OLD SAN MIGUEL RANCH, Seven Miles from Sauta Bosa, Sonoma County, in one of the Best Fruit Sections of California. [SEE MAP OF SUBDIVISIONS.]



The S. F. & NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD runs through, and "CARRIGER STATION" on the place; Good School handy.

The LAND has been owned by Mr. N. CARRIGER for about 40 years, and used as a Stock Range, and never had a Plow in it; therefore is virgin soil.

The place is WELL WATERED WITH LIVING SPRINGS OF THE FINEST WATER, and will produce any kind of Grain; or where you can grow to refer in the Wing. Table and The place is Well Watered with Living Springs of the Finest water, and will produce any kind of Grain; or where you can grow to perfect on the Wine, Table and Raisin Grapes of Southern Europe; Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Figs, Dates, Pomegranates, Japanese Persimmons, and all other Semi-Tropic Fruits and Nuts: together with the Palm and all other Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowers; and side by side, on the same Farm, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Cherries, all the Berry Family, and Grain, Hay and Vegetables.

The whole or any part is FOR SALE. Inquire of S. H. CARRIGER, on the place; or, L. L. LEWIS & CO., 502 and 504 J street, Sacramento. Any remaining will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION the 20th day of APRIL, on the place. By order of the EXECUTORS. "TUS

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO., Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal.

Mill, Mining and Blacksmith Supplies!

THE "GOULD" SPRAY PUMP! (THE BEST! IN THE MARKET.)

California and Glidden Barb Wire!

TWO AND FOUR-POINT

SPORTING GOODS!-Winchester, Marlin and Ballard Rifles.

Builders' and Mechanics' Supplies of every description. SACRAMENTO.

ED. F. AMSDEN. SWEETSER & AMSDEN

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

Have For Sale Desirable Dwelling Houses. Prices, from \$1,000 to \$6,000.

TO LET!-DWELLINGS, rent from \$12 to \$25. MONEY TO LOAN! Office: No. 1012 Fourth street (west side), between J and K, Sacramento.

A. C. SWEETSER, Notary Public NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stated Assembly of Sacramento

Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, will be held at the Asylum, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 5, 1887, at 7:30 of clock Salarantee 5, 1887, at 7:30 o'clock. Sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to attend. By order of EDWIN GLOVER, E. C.

A. A. REDINGTON, Recorder. mr5-1t Lily of the Valley Lodge, No. 11, D. of H. A. O. U. W., will meet in Granger's Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for general business. MRS. VOGELGESSANG, C. of H. MAMIE ASH, Recorder. mr5-1t* Officers and Members of Germania R. D. Officers and Members of Germania R. D. Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at the Committee-room, Odd rellows' Temple, next MONDAY EVENING, at 80 clock, for the purpose of paying RI Dorado Lodge, No. 8, a traternal visit.

MARGARETHA SPECHT, N. G.
ELIZABETH KROMER, Rec. Sec. mr5-1t*

PRIMMER WANTED-MILLINERY DEPART ment. WEINSTOCK & LUBIN. mr5-3t OST-AT THE POST OFFICE.
I Yesterday Afternoon, a Bunch of
KEYS-among the number were Two
Postoffice Keys. Finder will please
leave the same at Record-Union Office. mr5-lt* FOR SALE CHEAP—160 FEET SQUARE, BE-ing two full Lots on northeast corner of Thirtieth and P streets. Look at them! Make an offer to my Broker, CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. I must sell. mr5-St*

CLUNIE OPERA HOUSE. Thursday and Friday, March 10 and 11 45-SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT TA Of the Distinguished Emotional Actress.

Under the Management of Mr. FRANK L. GOODWIN, and supported by Mr. HENRY MILLER and an Excellent Company, as follows: REPERTOIRE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10th MISS MULTON!" FRIDAY, MARCH 11th, ARTICLE 47!"

Clara Morris as Sarah Multon and Cora, Her Greatest Impersonations. Last Appearance of MI-S MORRIS in Sacramento.

Schedule of Prices: Lower Floor—Reserved Scats, \$1 50. Balcony—First Four Rows (Reserved), 75 cents; Admission, 50 cents. Boxes, The sale of seats for the season only opens at the Box Office, Monday. Sale for single per-formances opens Wednesday. mr5-1w

BASEBALL!

STOCKTONS, of Stockton,

ALTAS, of Sacramento, Sunday, March 6th. Best in the World, and especially for the AT AGRICULTURAL PARK.

The STOCKTON CLUB have defeated the DAMIANAS in a series of games, best two in Game Called at 2 P. M. Admission.....[mr5-1t]......25 cents

Sacramento Verein-Eintracht, CATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19. 1887, AT Jacobs' Hall, J street, betwen Teuth and Eleventh. Admission, 50 cents each. Full particulars hereafter. THE COMMITTEE. E. GRUHLER, Sec. [B. C.1] mr5-1t

ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL

NOTICE. THERE WILL BE A LECTURE ON THE Charleston Earthquake, and "Petra, the Rock City," at the A. M. E. Church. Seventh street, between G and H, on MONDAY EVEN-ING, March 7th, at 80'clock. Admission—adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

WAD-EL-WARD,

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

NEW METROPOLITAN THEATER.

The Charming and Picturesque Operetta, by 500 Children of Sacramento and San

Commencing Thursday Evening, March 3d succeeding nights, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. BENTON, of New York.

The Delight of the Children!
The Marvel of the Older Folk!
Magnificent Scenery!
Gorgeous Costumes!
Sparkling Music! All the New Fongs, Grand Choruses, reat Spectacular Effects, Enchanting Marches, haracter Selections from the Principal Operas.

THE OUEEN OF CHILDHOOD!

PRICES: 75, 50 and 25 cents! GRAND MATINEE SATURDAYS!

-ANNUAL MASQUERADE TO BE GIVEN AT Wednesday Eve., March 23, By SHERWOOD FOREST, of the A.O. F. Gentlemen's Ticket (including lady), \$1; extra lady's ticket fe24-td

W. D. Comstock,

COR. FIFTH AND K STREETS.

FURNITURE Bedding, Etc.

The reputation of this house for LOW PRICES and GOOD ARTICLES is maintained GOGINGS'

VEGETABLE

No. 904 J street.....Sacramento.

NEW MUSIC JUST RECEIVED. WRITE ON A POSTAL CARD FOR ONE OF our Monthly Musical Catalogues; furnished

DALE & CO, No. 625 J street......[2p]......Sacramento H. H. LINNELL,

Agricultural Implements Removed to Nos. 211, 213, 215 J street.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS. A LEVITE, FROM JERUSALEM. WILL ADdress Men only, in Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Sixth street, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock. All young men wellows. Missing the Men wellows and Men wellows. Missing the Men wellows are the Men wellows. Men wellows and Men wellows are the Men wellows and Men wellows. Missing the Men wellows are the Men wellows and Men wellows and Men wellows. Missing the Men wellows are the Men wellows and Men